B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 48— BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:

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SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1st March.	Mantua		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,430
5th April.	Naldera X		10,993
9th ,,	Devanha	Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia		11,089
3rd May.	Delta	China X	7,862
10th ,,	Mantua		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	Mongolia *	10,385
24th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
31st ,,	Delta	Narkund *	10,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
7th March ..	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA	8,303
3rd ,, ..	MATIANA	8,985
2nd May ..	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	8 324

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

25th Feb.	..	LAHORE *	5,252
5th March	..	DOGRA*	5,138
15th ,,	..	MIRZAPORE*	5,715
18th ,,	..	SOUDAN†	5,696
30th ,,	..	ALIPORE*	5,272

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Feb. ..	BANKURA ..	Basreh via K'chi. & P Gulf Ports
29th ,, ..	VARSOVA ..	Basreh viaKarachi
1st March ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
3rd ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi viaK'war
5th ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 103.
Telephone No 1299

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Moji Maru	K. Habaki		14thFeb.	28thFeb.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubara			
Bengal Maru	T. Takechi	5303	26th ,,	11thMar
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5306	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Nakagawa	6089	26th ,,	9th April
		5976	30th ,,	13th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	150	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	202	135	108
Shanghai	540	330	240	165	132
Kobe	612	369	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20270. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7772	28th Feb.	12th Mar.
Andes Maru	Y. Miyahara.	7772	12th Mar.	26th ,,
Ryujin Maru	M. Naito	6152	15th Mar.	29th Mar.
Argun Maru	N. Ohno	6609	23rd ,,	6th Apr.
Sumatra Maru	T. Yamaguchi	5780	27th ,,	10th Apr.
Atlas Maru	H. Miura	7347	14th Apr.	26th Apr.

For particular apply to:—
T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $24,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Sangon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Fooshow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

B. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 55,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid about ..... Rs. 38,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay.
MUJMUDAR AND CO.,
46 Church-gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No: 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa.
MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES.:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pondanak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No C.

TO
PROPRIETORS OF ALL MOTOR SERVICES
USING
FORD CARS OR LORRIES
GENUINE FORD SPARE PARTS
PRICES REDUCED.
Write for latest price List.
FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd.
& REDUCED,
HUGHES ROAD—BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,08,422
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	1,71,32,038

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Crabtree.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach, ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U.S.A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
AGENCIES

INDIA.
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd. Martin & Co., Ltd. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A. Minulla. Hussain Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshed N. B. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.
COCHIN, etc.—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd.
POONA—H. R. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ltd.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons & Crosfield, Ltd.
IPOH—Labrooy Bros.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ltd.
SAMARANG (Java)—Butterworth & Co.
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie.
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZIBAR—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON. Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters).

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, BAGGAGE & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
B. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20% | Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farrington Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission? or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18736

WANTED—HINDU CLERK matriculated, preferably of the National University, knowing Modi and Typewriting. Apply with terms to GOVIND TRIMBAK TEMBE, Architect Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R9878

WANTED—Smart SHORT-HAND TYPISTS, well versed with all sorts of office routine, Salesmen, Local and Travelling Canvassers on commission basis. Apply personally with original testimonials, to K. C. MARROTT, Bible Society Building, 166 Hornby Road, Fort.
A 19049

WANTED for up-country, an INDIAN 1ST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER of some years standing, one with electrical knowledge preferred. Applying stating age, qualifications, salary wanted with copies of testimonials, to Box No. 78, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A19050

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for the post of Executive Officer, Meerut Municipality. Pay Rs. 300—20—500. Apply by registered post up to 31st March, 1924, in covers superscribed "Application" to Nawab Saifullah Khan Saheb, Khan Bahadur, Chairman, Municipal Board, Meerut. Canvassing on behalf of an applicant will be a disqualification.
A19048

WANTED.—HEAD ACCOUNTANT and SECRETARY for a big Joint Stock Company on East Coast. Only persons having vast and varied experience of large limited liabilities concerns, particularly Textile Mills and having thorough knowledge of all work pertaining shares, etc., need apply at once with references and salary required to Messrs. RUTTONSHAW AKELLA & CO., Temple Street, COCANADA.
A R9875

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS or direct-buyers to sell our Yarn, Khadi cloth and Dasooti Cloth produced in our Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar. The best Yarn of varying numbers single as well as 2/10s. Khadi and Dasooti Cloth of different widths can be supplied. For business terms and other particulars write to the Proprietors: J.K. BABBAR & CO., Katra Ahluwalian, Amritsar.
A 19052

BE MASTERS NOT SLAVES. WANTED, WANTED, WANTED.—500 Indian, energetic young men to join Business, they will be required to take goods for sale on credit with a promise that the goods will be taken back if not sold. Apply for particulars, stating age, married or single, education, financial position, copy of photo and the names of two prominent persons as references in your city to R. H. GREEN, Manager, The British Engineering and Equipment Company, Rawalpindi.
A R9862

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A Young Maharashtra Graduate of respectable family seeks SITUATION as Estate-Manager or General Assistant. Used to frequent travels. Terms very reasonable. Genuine case of help needed. Kindly write Box No. 79, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
B R9874

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—MOTOR GARAGES, GODOWNS at Girgaum No. 426, Thakordwar Rd. Electric light and telephone. Rent garage Rs. 40, godowns, small and big, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 400. BUNGALOW for Hindoos at Walkeshwar, 6 Banganga Road, near Government House; including stable or garage. Three floors—together or separate. Rent Rs. 100 to Rs. 250. GODOWNS, SHOPS and ROOMS, suitable for Restaurant, Hotel or Club at 190-208, Colaba Causeway (Fire-engine Station Building); ground and upper floors. Rent very reasonable. OFFICES at 17 and 22 Elphinstone Circle, Fort; Ground and upper floors. Electric lift. Rent very reasonable from Rs. 50 to Rs. 750. Call, phone or write DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. Telephone No. 20061.
C R9765

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET for High Class Hindus at No. 33-35, Mahadeoset Lane (Sonapur Street), 1ST FLOOR with electric lights. Apply Up-stairs.
C R9880

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOM and GARAGES at Cambala Hill, opp. Cambala Post Office. Apply WASSIAMULL ASSOMULL & CO., Babulnath Road.
C R9837

TO BE LET—At reduced rents, cottages and bungalows, situated at Murzban Road, Andheri, six minutes walk from the Station. Apply to K.C. MARROTT, 181, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C 18948

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

MAHABLESHWER and PANCHGANI—Bungalows TO BE LET and FOR SALE. Apply to MODY MUSA CASSUM House Agent, Mahableshwer. Telephone 53.
C R9776

TO LET in Pratt's Building at Hughes Road, SHOPS suitable for dress-makers, motor dealers, provision merchants, bootmakers, etc., etc. Moderate rent, immediate occupation. Please apply to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18913

TO BE SHORTLY LET at Hughes Road, Cumballa Hill, next to Messrs. Rolls-Royce, an extensive up-to-date motor showroom with garage and all conveniences for motor trade. Rent moderate. Inspection invited. Enquiries to be made to T. R. PRATT (Bombay), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay.
C18914

TO LET—Spacious BLOCKS on Trust Plot No. 30, Naigaum Cross Road, G. I. P. Dadar, copious light and ventilation with special arrangement for water and electric lights. Two minutes from station. Rents moderate. Please refer to GOVIND TRIMBAK TEMBE, Architect, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R9877

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Soparibaug Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOM on first floor, Churchgate Street, No. 16-28. Apply Messrs. KHARAS & CO. on the premises also second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within.
G R9767

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO EARN Rs. 5,000 yearly without capital. No buying, selling, manufacturing, soliciting or agency. Life's opportunity. Booklet for two green stamps. PRINCIPAL, PREMIER NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, Nellore.
N R9869

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Complete PELAPHONE LIGHTING SET, Direct coupled with dynamo with switch board and pilot lamp workable either by petrol or kerosine. For price and further details apply to DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO. Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
K 19008

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE—Enrolment for Cambridge School Cert. Exam. (Cambridge Senior Local) Bombay Centre, and for the B. Com. Degree Exam. of London University (Colombo Centre) will close this month. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R9822

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—Rs. TWO LAKHS on mortgage of property whose monthly rent is Rs. four thousand. Apply Box No. 75, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9851

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

KATNI
"CASTLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GOVERNMENT tests prove this to be the finest Portland Cement superior to other Indian Brands and Imported Cements. We shall be pleased to send booklet showing tests, etc., to any address and enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

Ready delivery ex. Bombay stocks.

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"SWASTIKA" BRAND
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TRIAL SOLICITED.
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Apply to our Selling Agents
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70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

THE EASTERN MATRIMONIAL BUREAU.—Join the Matrimonial Bureau, and I will find you a partner of your choice, 20 years' experience in European countries. For particulars write SECRETARY, G. P. O. Box 991.
9830

THE NEW CROWN LAUNDRY, near Parsi Statue, opposite Kemp and Co., Bombay, opened from 17-2-24.—We undertake to wash, dye, dry-clean and to glaze cotton, woollen and silk cloths by our Specialists. Every care is taken to see the work done to the fullest satisfaction. PROPRIETORS, N. and A. Co.
T R9870

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have purchased all the movable property of Sawai Gandharva's Nutan Sangit Natak Mandali on the 14th instant and have therefore become the Sole Proprietors of the same. It is further notified that the above-said property has been rented by the Proprietors to the Company by lease.

T. N. KHARE
and
(others) of Poona,
Purchaser in possession.

Bombay, Feb 22, 1924.
19046

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that we have this day admitted as partners

Mr. MINOCHER PESTONJI PATEL.
Mr. SOHRAB PESTONJI PATEL
and
Mr. BEHRAM PESTONJI PATEL.
Sons of our late Mr. Pestonji D. Patel.

PATEL BROTHERS.

Gulestan,
6, Napier Road, Fort
Bombay, 25th Feb. 1924. R9861

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NEW TIME-TABLE.

A NEW TIME-TABLE will be brought into force from 1st March, 1924.

The alterations are slight with the exception of the following:—

Nos. 17 Down and 18 Up S. E. Passenger trains will run through between V. Terminus and Bezwada instead of between V. Terminus and Raichur to the following Time-Table:—

17 DOWN.

		H.M.
V. T. Bombay	Dep.	0-15
Wadi	Arr.	23-55
	Dep.	1-30
Bezwada	Arr.	17-55

18 UP.

		H.M.
Bezwada	Dep.	5-55
Wadi	Arr.	22-50
	Dep.	23-10
V. Terminus	Arr.	22-35

A passenger train carrying 3rd class passengers in connection with these trains will run each way between Wadi and Raichur to the following timings:—

159 DOWN PASS.

		H.M.
Wadi	Dep.	0-15
Raichur	Arr.	3- 5

160 UP PASS.

		H.M.
Raichur	Dep.	19-30
Wadi	Arr.	22-35

A new train carrying parcels and passengers will be run each way between Bhusawal and Nagpur to the following timings:—

355 DOWN PARCEL & PASSENGER.

		H.M.
Bhusawal	Dep.	20- 0
Nagpur	Arr.	10-15

356 UP PARCEL & PASS. TRAIN.

		H.M.
Nagpur	Dep.	18-15
Bhusawal	Arr.	6- 0

42 Up Inter and Third Class Express from Poona will stop at Dadar and Byculla.

604 Up Lucknow Express will leave Lucknow at 23/0 instead of 21/50 and arrive Jhansi at 6/35.

A new suburban train will be introduced between Victoria Terminus and Kurla to the following timings:—

DOWN.

		H.M.
V. Terminus	Dep.	9-15
Kurla	Arr.	9-56

UP.

		H.M.
Kurla	Dep.	10-15
V. Terminus	Arr.	10-57

For timings of other trains see Sheet Time-Tables exhibited at stations.

A complete New Time-Table price annas two will be issued for the use of the public in place of the present One Anna Time-Table.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
C19055

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing quarters for Oilmen, Coalmen, Engine-Drivers and Fitters, including sanitary fittings, etc., at Love Grove (Pumping Station), will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to bona-fide building contractors only by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
for Special Engineer, Dev. Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22-2-1924.
C19053

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688 of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff

Vs.

GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Ors. Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax tenure land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 492 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 80, 273, New No. 706, Old Survey No. 207, New Survey No. 1455 and Cadastral Survey No. 1562 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 496, Street Nos. 359-361 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Tarachand Ghanshandas, on or towards the West by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property of Chaturbhuj Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1924.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.,
Commissioner.
C19054

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHERIFF DEVJI CANJI and DAWOODBHOY NENSEY, both of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, Executors of the last Will and Testament of DAWOODBHOY FAZALBHOY have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to our clients HAJI AHMED DEVJI ESMAIL PEERBHOY and PIARALLY MOORAJ, the Trustees. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever by way of mortgage, sale, exchange, trust, inheritance, gift, lease, succession, possession, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever on the said property or any of them or any part thereof are hereby required to notify the same to the undersigned attorneys for the purchasers at their office at No. 13, Military Square Lane, within the Fort of Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, in default the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period, and all rights, title, interest, claims and demands, if any, to the said property or any of them of which no notice shall have been received as aforesaid will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent (now redeemed) land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the West side of Bengalpura Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 200 (two hundred) square yards or thereabout and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 422, 1136, New Nos. 6075; 6862, Old Survey Nos. 796, 797, 798, New Survey Nos. 2318, 2319, Cadastral Survey No. 133, Mandvi Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 1549, 1550 and Street Nos. 12-14, 16-18 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Sir Mahomed Yusuf Saudagar, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomed Hussein Jitekar, on or towards the East by Public Road (Old Bangalpura Road) and on or towards the West by sweeper's passage.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1921.

MANCHERSHAW & NARMADASHANKER,
C19056 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 4888 OF 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O V rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

RAI BAHADUR BALDEO DAS SHIVNARAYAN of Bombay, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, doing business in Bombay under the name and style of Shivnarayan Baldevdas. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

THE CEDAR ELECTRICAL AND ENGINEERING CO., carrying on business in Bombay at Medows Street within the Fort. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that (a) the defendants may be ordered to forthwith vacate and deliver up peaceful and vacant possession of the premises mentioned in the plaint in their occupation to the plaintiff (b) the defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiff compensation at the rate of Rs. 175 per month from 1st January, 1923, until vacant possession of the said premises is delivered up to the plaintiff (c) pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from recovering and receiving the rents payable to the, by their sub-tenants (d) a fit and proper person may be appointed to receive and recover rents payable to the defendants by their sub-tenants (e) the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the costs of this suit (f) the plaintiff may have such further and other relief as to this Honourable Court may seem fit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of March 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence: and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 10th day of December, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 10th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & Co.,
C19051 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years life reading with character sketch, Map of heavens longevity, finance, business prospects, wife and children etc. Rs. 4-8-0 Special one year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2 Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1-4-0. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Apply to:—THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ARMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dist. S. India.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act
and
In the matter of the Bank of Morvi Ltd. and Reduced

The Bank of Morvi, Ltd. and Reduced ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a petition for confirming a resolution reducing the capital of the above Company from Rupees one Crore to Rupees Fifteen lakhs was on the 11th day of February, 1924, presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Mulla and is now pending, and that the list of creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 11th day of February, 1924.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1924.

BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL.
Attorneys to the Company.
C18972

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN TRADE AND RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY AND GOOD WILL OF THE AUTO ELECTRIC WORKS AT BALARAM ST. NEAR FORAS ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5033 of 1923, (Sorabji Hormusji Frenchman—V/s.—Ardesir, J. Bhumgara and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. at Empire Terrace, New Foras Road All Stock-in-Trade and right of occupancy and good will of The Auto Electric Works, consisting of lathes tools, implements, furniture, articles and things. Also the good will and the right title and interest of the firm in premises of the partnership firm consisting of 2 rooms No. 1 abutting on Balaram St. and Room No. 2 adjoining room No. 1.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3382 of 1922 (Sheik Alli vs. Sakinabai), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms.

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables, bedsteads, etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 26th February, 1924.

J. S MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH MARCH, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of very valuable made-to-order Bank Furniture, 5 "Godrej" and 4 "Milner's" Safes, 2 Cash Chests, 3 "Remington" and 1 Oliver Typewriters, Steel File Cabinets, Steel Record Stands, Roneo Copying Machine, Copying Presses, Cash Boxes, Electric Pendants with fancy shades, Osler's Ceiling Electric Fans, Partition Screen, Minimax Fire Extinguishers, etc., etc., of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. (in Liquidation).

By order of the Attorney for the Liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Ewart House", Tamarind Lane, Fort, the entire Bank Furniture, etc., of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. (in liquidation), comprising plain and roll top writing tables, revolving and arm office chairs, high counter chairs, stationery, cupboards, copying presses, steel file cabinets, steel record stands, benches, "Godrej" and "Milner's" safe suitable for Banks and Offices, cash chests, Remington and Oliver Typewriters, Roneo copying machine, cash boxes, fancy electric pendants, Osler ceiling fans, teak and glass partition screen, minimax fire extinguishers, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

THE RIGHT AUTO STORE

THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO. have occupied well-lighted and ventilated spacious Showrooms at the NEW QUEEN'S ROAD. With their large Stocks, they are now able to render to their Customers and Friends satisfying Service more than ever before, and respectfully SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE.

REMEMBER:

THE ADVANCE MOTOR Co.

is the Store of the Busy motorist: the Store of Quality: It is that totally Different Store: And it is Bombay's Best Accessory Store. A visit from *you* will be esteemed.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre.
To-Day at 9-30 p.m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY
"CHEERIO BOMBAY"
CINEMA at 6-30 p.m.
"LONESOME CORNERS"

Empire Theatre.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE LAW AND THE WOMAN"
ADAPTED FROM "THE WOMAN IN THE CASE"

Empress Theatre.
To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"A ROMANTIC ADVENTURESS"
also
CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN "SHANGHAIED".

NOVELTY
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE
Pres nts
FLAMES OF PASSION
FLAMES OF PASSION
in 8 reels
with
MAE MARSH
AUBREY SMITH
and an all star cast.
The greatest British Film Drama ever produced.
Costing over £50,000.
Matinee Saturday and Sunday 3-15 p.m
Daily:—5-15, 7-15, 9-15, and 11-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT Presents
MINAL DEVI
or THE SIN REDEEMED
Indian drama in 7 reels
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Imperial Super Photo-Play
RAJA HARISCHANDRA
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

MATUNGA VINAYA KUMAR MANDIR

ANNUAL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

The first foundation-day ceremony of the above Mandir conducted by Principal S. V. Puntambekar was celebrated on Saturday in the school compound, when Dr. A. L. Nair presided, the school is specially started for the untouchables. A spacious mandap was created in the compound for the function. Guardians of the students also were invited. All were clad in Khadi from top to toe. The most effective item of the whole programme was the dialogue of the students. The theme was untouchability and it was performed by the boys of the untouchable class. Its double importance thus attracted the audience. The dialogue described vividly the miserable condition of the untouchables, their internal disunion, the negligence of the so-called upper classes in improving their lot, and ultimately the reasons why the untouchables had been embracing Christianity in particular leaving their own religion and society. Principal Puntambekar read his report of the first year of the school. The report described various difficulties the founder had to face in the beginning. He could not even secure a convenient place for the school simply because it was meant for the untouchables. They had to migrate from one place to another until they set up themselves fairly well in the present building owing to the patronizing attitude of the proprietor of the building, Shet Velji Lakhamsi. The financial difficulties were solved for the present by the generous and timely help of the Rashtriya Shree Sabha and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. The school had also received occasional help from Mrs. Aventikabai Gokhalay, Mrs. Captain, Miss Perin Naoroji, Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta, Mrs. Jamnabai, Shet Jugal Kishor Birla of Matunga, Shet Velji Lakhamsi and others. The present strength of the school is 175 including 15 girls. On the staff there are four teachers including one female teacher and gymnasium teacher. The total monthly expenses of school amount to Rs. 210.

NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.

Present needs of the institute are:—(1) One spacious and if possible special building; (2) permanent funds; (3) material necessary for industrial training.

After thanking the President for accepting the chair on the occasion, Mr. Puntambekar requested him to distribute the prizes and to speak few words of advice.

After the distribution of prizes, Dr. Nair expressed his entire satisfaction and approbation at the work Mr. Puntambekar was carrying on. He sincerely advised the workers to raise the standard of morality among the untouchables. He in his own way valued morality more than Swaraj even, as he was a student of Buddhism. He then cited his own experiences of the foreign countries and especially of Japan where morality was observed in greater degrees than here in practical dealings as well. He then thanked Mr. Puntambekar for giving him an opportunity to express his own views and promising to help the institution in his own humble ways wished it and its founder a success.

CAUSES LIST.

(TUESDAY, 26th February.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

901-21—Mulla and Mulla Narottam Tulsidas and anr v Bhagwandas Tulsidas Modi and ors, Edgelow G W and Co.
4150-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ebrahim Currim Nanji v The National Bank of India Ltd, Little and Co.
56-22—M B Chothia and Co, Abdul Kader and anr v Lakhmichand Lalchand and ors, Jamshedji R and D.
3988-21—Daphtary F and D, Narayan Anant Chivaji Desai v Dwarkadas Jekisondas Ganagdas, Payne and Co.
3491-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Nanalal Morarji Dave v Popatlal Jevram and Co a firm, Ramanlal and H.
4053-21—Captain and V, The Holland Bombay Trading Co Ltd v M D Dawell and Co Ltd, Payne and Co.
3852-21—Motichand and D, Poonsey Khetsey a firm v Lalji Thakersey a firm, Captain and V, Mohile and P.
2205-22—Shah and Co, Chimanlal Poonamchand a firm v Bai Durga widow, Purnanand Cl and J.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

721-20—Mehta L and Co, Narandas Dwarkadas a firm v Edulji and Sorabji a firm, Mulla and Mulla, Part heard.
SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUIT.)
726-20—Daphtary F. and D., Doongersey Rawji and Co. a firm vs. Zuhra Begum widow, Payne and Co.
759-20—Shrog and Vacha, Nadirshaw Hormusji Bamboat vs. Wamanrao Bapuji Kirtikar and ors., Shamrao M. and H. Payne and Co.
766-20—N. C. Dalal Co., Chhotubhai Chunibhai vs. Keshrichand Rupchand, Daphtary F. and D.
812-20—Mulla and Mulla, Furdunji Khursedji Mody and Sons a firm vs. Jacob Benjamin, Dastur and Co.
843-20—Daphtary F. and D., Karsandas Mulji a firm vs. Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.
999-20—Malvi M. R. and Co., Ramji Ratanji and Co. a grm vs. Motilal Manekchand a firm, Sunderdas and Co.
1018-20—Captain and V., Uderam Bhagwandas a firm vs. Khatri Damodar Gopaldas. Amin and Desai.
1030-20—Raghavayya N. and Co., Kothamuyya Balarjyaya a firm vs. Thaker Chatusay Desa, N. C. Dalal and Co.
1055-20—Smetham B. and L., Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and ors, vs. Gulam Husain Ismail and ors., Mehta D. and L.
1105-20—F. K. Dadachanji, Gani Jan Mohamed vs. R. J. Mistry, N. D. Phat.
1151-20—Dikshit M. and Co., Tar Mahomad Tyeb vs. Aishabai widow and ors., M. B. Chothia.
1154-20—Merwanji K. and Co., Walji Shamji and Co. a firm vs Uderam Premsukhdas a firm, Sunderdas and Co.
1162-20—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Mohamad Usman and Co. vs. Jamnadas Lakhmidas a firm, Patel and Eze.
1179-20—Captain and V., The Union Bank of India Ltd. vs., Shigovind Harhidutt, Mulla and Mulla.
1187-20—Little and Co., Major John Charles Gammon vs. Kasturbhai M. Nagarsheth, Daphtary F. and D.
1205-20—Captain and V., Ebrahimji Kadibhai Motiwalla vs. Esmailji Ebrahimji, Chitnis M. and K.
1236-20—Purshotamdas and Co., Haji Sulaiman Haji Gulam Hussin vs. Jafferalli Mahomad Karimani, Motichand and D.
1259-20—Matubhai J. and M., Amulakhchand Mohanlal vs. Ishwardas Mobanlal Mody and anr., Motichand and D.
1271-20—Chitnis M. and K., Ismailji Ibrahimji vs. Ibrahimji Kadar, Captain and V.
1308-20—Payne and Co. S Nukamnrao Si Snichudo v Dhuras Nanji and Co., Daphtary F and D.
142-20—Matubhai J and M Allarkhia Thawar and Co Harnandrai Foolchand—Malvi M. R. and Co.
2049-19—Malvi M R and Co, Hiralal Sukhdeo and ors v Chhaganlal Vithalji and ors, Purnanand Cl and J.
73-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Abdul Karim Sale Mahomed a firm v Narandas Dharamsey and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Madhowji and Co.
1325-20—Craigie B and C, Goculdas Haridas a firm v Manilal Nagindas a firm, Malvi M R and Co.
1334-20—N C Dalal and Co, Jivatlal Pratapsi a firm v Maneklal Narotam, M B Chothia.
1352-20—Madhowji K and Co, Gordhandas Peraj v Anthony Charles Dunbar, Unwalla P and P.
1362-20—Rustomji and Gin, Himatlal Manji and Co a firm v Bhaidas Valabhdas.
1365-20—Payne and Co, Haji Ebrahim Haji Suleman and Co a firm v Fazal Peermahomed and Co a firm.
1369-20—Merwanji K and Co, Alidina Ladak v The firm of Damji Virji and Co, Amin and Desai.
1371-20—Madhowji K and Co, N H Moos Receiver v Nanalal Chaganlal a firm, Amin and Desai.
1388-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Jaydeoprasad and anr, Khandwalla and Co
1425-20—G B Pandya, Manakchand Jaychand v Dayal Topan and ors, Mehta L and Co.
1461-20—Madhowji K and Co. N H Moos Receiver v Narandas Dwarkadas a firm, Mehta L and Co
1487-20—Madhowji K and Co, Haji Aboo Hajee Nurmahomed v Jusub Haji Nurmahomed.
1545-20—Little and Co, William James Layard Webster v Anglo-Indian and Colonial and Co, Malvi M R and Co.
1547-20—Merwanji K and Co, S R Sabapati Pillai vs Ratilal Cooverji Mody and Co.
1560-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons vs B Manecklal and Co, Motichand and D.
4369-21—Manilal and K. Sonubai vs Ganesh Pandurang Mulekar and another, G B Pandya.
3286-19—Kanga and S, Amratlal Liladhar v Laxmibai widow and ors, Captain and V.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

1608-21—Matubhai J and M, Birdichand Jivraj v Mungaldas Parshettamdas and ors, Bhaishanker K and G. As part heard 12-2-24.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2358-21—Jehangir Bomanji Cooper and another, Jehangir Hormusji Batliwalla and another v Chitnis K and M, Wadia G and Co.
1225-17—Payne and Co., Adamji Babaji v Amtibai widow and others, Mehta L and Co., Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

2018-22—Mehta L and Co, Bai Diwalibai widow v Hargowandas Chhaganlal a firm, Amarchand and Mang, Jamshedji R and D.
4860-21—Amarchand and Mang, Hiralal Vithaldas and anr v Baldeodas Harivallabhdas and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.
4876-21—Amarchand and Mang, Hiralal Vithaldas and anr v Hargowandas Chhaganlal a firm, Jamshedji R and D.
1363-18—Dabholkar and J, Bai Veshwanibai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bandare, Chitnis K and M.
4862-21—Vachha and Co, The Jewellery Consignment v The Galliara Electric and Trading Co a firm, Daphtary F and D, Vachha and Co, Hiralal and Co, Dikshit M and Co.
4446-21—Kanga and Co, Chaturbhuj Thodmal and anr v Tuljiram Goculdas and ors, Ramanlal and Co.
4886-21—Motichand and D, Harilal Meghji v Bhagwandas Khariwalla, Matubhai J and M.
4887-21—Captain and V, Charandas Chaturbhuj v Morarji Mulraj and ors, Vachha and Co, Madhowji and Co, Pandia and Co, Mulla and M.
4685-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramchand Shamji and Co a firm v A Durst, Manubhai and Co.
4989-21—In person, Motilal Mulji a firm v Patel Keshavlal Jasudbhai and ors, Ramanlal and Co.
4995-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Kavalbhai B Vakil v R N Navalkar.
5000-21—Dubash and Co, Narendas Asharam a firm v Javerchand Thakarsey a firm, Khandvala and Co.
5006-21—Ramanlal and Co, Gordhandas Kalianji v F Mohanlal a firm, N C Dalal and Co.
5008-21—Thakoredas and Daru, Dwarkadas Purshottam a firm v Gopaldas Ranchordas and anr, Javery and Co.
5015-21—Sabnis and G, The Empress Hardware and Metal v Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co a firm, Craigie B and C.
5017-21—Mulla and Mulla, Mathurades Manji Valji v Kooriannal Benarasidas, Surveyor and Co.
5028-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand a firm v Harilal Lalubhai and ors, Dikshit M and Co.
5036-21—Tyabji D and Co, Shrilal Rathi a firm v Govindram Balkrishna.
5042-21—Motichand and D, Bhadchand Rupchand a firm v Jitmal Kissonchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.
5043-21—Little and Co, Bai Ajbai and anr v Shavaksha Dinsha Davar, Vachha and Co.
5045-21—Wadia G and Co, Rustom Khurshedji Cama v J G Anderson, Mirza and Mirza.
5073-21—Craigie B and C, Aslan Modhak Dossa v The Eagle Star and British Dominions Insurance Co Ltd, Little and Co.
5077-21—M B Chothia and Co, Abdul Sakur Ismail v Premchand Nandlal, Jamshedji R and D.
5091-21—Motichand and D, Govindji Valabhdas and anr v Sunderao Gopinath Jaykar, Ardeshir H D and Co.
5092-21—Daphtary F and D, Jal Framji Jassavala v The firm of Lalchand Jasodanandan and Co, Ferreira and Val.
4653-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Deochand Jesma v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Soonderdas and Co, Amin and Desai, Daphtary F and D.
4656-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jeem v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Soonderdas and Co, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai.
4672-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Juma v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai, Soonderdas and Co.
4673-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Juma v Jetharam Nathuram a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.
4674-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jiva v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai, Soonderdas and Co.
4675-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jiva v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Soonderdas and Co, Amin and Desai.
4453-21—Payne and Co, N H Moos v Abdulali Noorbhai and anr, Matubhai J and M.
1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam and ors v Mahadeodas Goculdas Pasta, Mulla and M.
4381-21—Manchershaw and N. Jugjiwan Gulabdas Mody v Dayabhai Ijjatram, Manubhai and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.
AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

2937-21—Jamshedji R and D, Greaves Cotton & Co a firm v Abdul Hussein Essaji, Ardeshir H D & Co Pt Hd.
1299-21—Edgelow G W & Co., K C Shriman Nedan Rajah Kotakal v Malbar Timber Co, Ltd and others, Crawford B and Co.
2938-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Tarabai Balchand Ratanchand v The Jamshedi Mfg Co. and another, Ardeshir H D & Co.
2984-21—Pandia & Co., Hurgowandas Tulsidas and another v Vrajlal Jiwandas, Subnis & G.
2999-21—Mulji Th & Co., Liladhar Mulchand v Pirojzshah K Bami, Kanga and S.
3021-21—Mehta L and Co., Kupaji Dolaji & Co. a firm v Bai Sakerbai widow ors, Vachha & Co.
3043-21—Mulji Th & Co., Makabhai Parpia & Son a firm v The Gold Mohur Mills Ltd, Payne & Co.
3101-21—Payne & Co., Pestonji Cawasji Chinoy v Dosabhoy Pestonji Bhathena and another, Manilal and Kher.
3105-21—Sunderdas & Co., Sidney George and anr v Taparia & Sons a firm and ors, Khandwalla & Co.
3123-21—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Mills Ltd v Girdhardas Gordhandas, Mehta L & Co.
3163-21—Madowji & Co., N H Moos v Kantilal Dulabhdas a firm, Motichand & D.
3165-21—Madhowji & Co., N H Moos v M Kunji Kadri, Mirza and Mirza.
3218-21—Tyebji D & Co., Jagmohandas Harilal & Co. a firm v Bhogilal Ranchhoddas & Co., Khandwalla & Co.
3221-21—Pandia & Co., Ramjiwan Novetia a firm v Gopaldas Virji a firm, Dallas & Co. For Postponement.
3255-21—Daphtary F and D, K Worah & Co. a firm v R S Matharaprasad Motilal & Co a firm, Judah & Sol.
3285-21—Malvi M R & Co., Sitaram Shroff & Co., v Abdulalli Jiwaji Patni, Khandwalla & Co.
3301-21—Vachha & Co., Shavaksha Dinsha Davar v Harvas Dama, Tyabji D & Co.
3322-21—Malvi M R & Co., Zulekhabhai, Ibrahim Haji Guny Karim and ors, Matubhai J M, Nanu H & Co.
3325-21—Manilal & Kher, Narayendas Sukhdas v Jugjivan Gunwantrai a firm, Motichand & D.
3072-21—Thakoredas & Co., Hanif Maulabaksh v Kulsum daughter of Karim and another, Mans H M & Co.
3149-21—N C Dalal & Co., Jaswant Vadilal a firm v Chotalal Samaldas a firm, Ardeshir B D & Co.
2827-21—Motichand & D, Narottamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Laudina E Gomes, Amarchand & Mang.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jalatarang, Lawson, Akyab.
Homestead, Chapman, Calcutta.
Castalia, Alder, Liverpool.
Mirzapore, Stringe, Moji.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearance yesterday.

Himalaya Maru, Fujita, Kobe.
Wartenfels, Schmidt, Hamburg.
Castelpoziano, Bonzonine, Genoa.

The following vessels began to load yesterday. Steamer Zanies, L. Cambino for Hull.
Jalavira for Rangoon.
Crexteth Hall for Marmagoa.
Clan Kenneth for Antwerp.

S S Jalatarang:—The Scindia S. N. Coy's steamer Jalatarang, 1468 tons, Captain A L Lawson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyab, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Homestead.—The Volkert Bros' steamer Homestead 4122 tons, Captain F W Chapman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Castalia:—The Anchor Line steamer Castalia, 4171 tons, Captain H Alder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Mirzapore.—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Mirzapore 4134 tons, Captain R. H. Stringe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji, with a general cargo.

S S Himalaya Maru:—The O S K steamer Himalaya Maru 3187 tons, Captain Y. Fujima, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Wartenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 3766 tons, Captain P. Schmudt, will said to-day from harbour for Hamburg. with a general cargo.

S S Castelporgianot—The M Italiana steamer Castel Porziano, 3792 tons, Captain G. Bonzanino, will said to-day from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, February 25.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Wartenfels 3766, K'chi N F, Graham & Co.
2 Mantua 5889 London 1/3 M M & Co.
4 Cl. Kenneth 3159 N F, N F, J F & Co.
6 Mundra 4461, N F, N F, M M & Co.
7 Ct Valencia 4538 L'pool 1073 K N Co.
8 Jalavihar 3381 N F, N F, S S N Co.
8 Homestead 4929 N Y N F, Vol Bros.
9 King Frederick 3307 Dunkirk N F T M and Co.
9 Steelville 2390 Hull 4/3 Graham & Co.
Karagola 3647 Africa 5/3 M M & Co.
13 Lingfield 2614 Dunkirk 23/2 T M & Co.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste 1/3 L Triestino.
15 Maindy Court 2356 N Y N F Graham & Co.
15 Piave 4634, N F, Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Goalpara 3216, N F, N F, M M & Co.
3 Bankura 1905 Persian Gulf, 28/2 M M & Co.
6 Trevanian 2470, Huil 28/2 M M & CO.
7 Moji Maru 2192, Kobe, 28/2 N Y K.
9 Lahore, 3143, NF, 29/2, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Neidenfels 3386, Karachi N F, Graham & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gambada 3252 Karachi N F M M & Co.
D & E Jalaterang 1464 Rangoon N F S S N Co.
C P R Jalaputra 3113 N F N F S S N Co.
N Himalaya Maru 3187, Kobe, 23/2, O. S. Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morae due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana due about 29th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana due about 25th February Agent I S N Co.
Domala due about 14th March Agent B I N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agents K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 18th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 15th March, Agent K N Co.
California due about 26th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.
Clan Maclean due about 9th March Agent F Co.
Clan Mackinlay due about 28th February, Agent J F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 26th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 24th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 6th June Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Evansville fixed) Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Venice (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 24th August Agent K N Co.
City of Canterbury due about 25th September Agent K N Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 16th October Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tannenfels due about 12th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 7th March Agent W and A Graham Co.
Crostafels due about 1st March Agent W A Graham Co.
Trifels due about 1st March Agent W & Graham Co.
Liebenfels due about 19th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 5th April Agent E Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 26th April Agent D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk due about 25th February Agen E D Sassoon Co.
Sommelsdijk due about 15th March Agent D Sassoon Co.

FROM CHRISTANIA.

Sierra Leone due about 26th February Age W & A Grabam Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 3rd March Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gerania due about 18th March Agent L Co.
Pilsna due about 18th March Agent L Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 5th March Agent M Italiana.
Capodemonte due about 22nd March Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Manchester Exchange due about 23rd February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lahore due about 15th March Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 27th February, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th February Agent N Y K.
Alps Maru due about 28th February Agent S K.
Andes Maru due about 12th March Agent O S K.
Bengal Maru due about 4th March Agent Y Kaisha.
Muroran Maru due about 19th March Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 23rd March Agent S Kaisha.
Lima Maru due about 26th March Agent Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 27th March Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 30th March Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpur due about 24th March Agent P O S N Co.
Kielderpore due about 27th March Agent & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Dunn Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent I S N Co.
Karapara due about 8th March Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 22nd March Agent B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 25.

S S Mantua for London 20 bales Cow hides H B Rowjee, 2 bales sheep skin H. B. Rowjee 2000 cwt. Linseed Mit Busesinn Kaisha 1 bale jackal skin Thos. Cook and Sons., 49 bales woollen carpets, 5 bales fox skins, 11 cases fox skins, 5 bales Lamb skin, 20 bales sheep skin, 3 bales fox skin H A Ebrahim off 3 cases skin, H. A. Ebrahim ., 3 bundles fox skin A R Valioff, 6 bales fox skin, Ebrahim Aghaioff, 78 cwt. Samondey fine A Sallik, 1 bale sheep skin J Rahimtoola, 1 bale deer skin 24 bales cow hides J. Rahimtoola, 2 bales H. Noormahomed H. Essa, 24 bales cow hides Noormahomed H. Essa, 2 bales cowhides M Ahanad & Co., 7 empty cylinder Brunner Mond and Co. 25 bundles woolen carpets Boutar and Co., 66 bundles Hemp Tayebally Dawoodbhai, 35 bundles cow hides C Rahimtoola, 16 bundles goats skin, 9 bundles sheep skin, K Esmail, 50 cwt. cattle fish A Laljee, 10 bales woollen carpets M A M Shawal, 3 bundles priafer cloth Bombay Shipping Agency, 48 packages wearing apparel etc., Cox's Shipping Agency, 83 bundles lamb skin M A M Shawal and Co., 28 bundles goats skin, 33 bundles sheep skin, L. Hassan, 20 cwt. Cordamoms R S Tata and Co., 25 swt. fish maws R. Dhamjee.

S S Mantua Constantinople:—4 bales cotton and woollen carpet H A H Lari and Co.

S S Mandy Court New York:—250 bales raw cotton Rally Bros.

S S Rio Cloro Barcelona 105 bales raw cotton Langley and Co.

S S City of Valencia for Antwerp—401 cwt bane meal E Virjee; 3 bales raw cotton N Rajaram & Co; 330 bales raw cotton Vurdhawan Bros; 110 bales cotton f p F F Campbell

S S City of Valencia for Liverpool—545 bales raw cotton f p F F Campbell and Co; 49 bales raw cotton Kuberdas & Sons; 25 bales cotton fly Walmer & Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 25.

S S Montua from London Agents M M & Co—5 boxes bar gold; 1 box gold coins; 1109 bar silver; 5 boxes specie; 1 case gold; 2 cases Turkish gold; 11 bales cotton; 2 cases safety cartridges.

From Marseilles—356 cases brandy; 132 cases wine; 117 kegs dry aniline; 110 cases dry aniline; 130 cases cochinal; 16 cases lead; 40 kegs soda; 2240 crates tiles; 100 cases tiles; 23 cases watches; 12 cases electric bells; 41 cases silk and cotton tissues; 42 cases signor; 10 cases champagne; 14 cases pumps; 680 cases vermouth; 26 cases mineral waters; 9 cases olive oil; 6 cases velvet; 99 cases gold and silver lanetta; 5 cases ribbons; 700 packages almonds; 1 case cigarettes; 9 cases perfumes; 10 cases castor oil; 9 cases shoes; 43 cases saffron; 3 cases umbrella fittings; 7 cases saws; 249 cases essential; 16 cases chocolate; 10 cases grains; 13 cases silk goods; 21 cases herbs; 2000 bags sugar; 3 cases pharmacentical; 7 immitation silver tissues.

S S British Emperor from Abadan Agents Shaw Wallace & Co—37779 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

A BRITISH GUIANA CONTRADICTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

The East Indian Association British Guiana cables that the statement that the Association had stopped the departure of Indian delegates from British Guiana is unfounded and untrue.

A DURBAR AT DHARAMPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJARAT, Feb. 24.

Bidding adieu to his Bhayats, officers and subjects in the towns and villages prior to his departure on a prolonged tour to Europe and America, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur convened a special Durbar at Dharampur on Saturday, February 16.

BOMBAY RACES.

13TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

To be run on Wednesday, 27th February, 1924:—

1st Race starts at 2-0 p.m. (S. T.).

THE CARNARVON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. (Handicap Horses II and III Divisions.)

The Count 9-12, Reciprocity 9-6, School Boy 9-6, Moonshiner 8-13, Lemoine 8-3, Wood Harmony 8-3, Troilus 8-2, Crab Apple 7-13, Treddle 7-10, Gilray 7-10, Pom Pom 7-7, Musk Rat 7-6, Red Quill 7-6, Charles William 7-4, Jovial 7-0.

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. (Handicap Horses I and II Divisions.)

Quarryman 10-0, Dick Turpin 9-12, Knight of Clonmel 9-1, Boscombe 9-0, Count Palatine 8-11, School Boy 8-6, Huon River 8-2, Miss Evans 7-13, Moonshiner 7-13, Dialect 7-2, Piccolo 7-2, Southern Beauty 7-0.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. (Terms Newly Landed Arabs.)

Son of Araby 9-3, Sagab 8-12, Reading 8-12, Mookif 8-12, William Tell 8-12, Moostashar 8-12, Partner 8-12, Squire 8-8, Some Surprise 8-7, Young Tara 8-4, Khataf 8-4, Faithful 8-4, Huloob 8-4, Tarick 8-4, Anwarchand 8-4, Costa Rica 8-0, Rarity 8-0, Milton 8-0.

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Horses II and III Divisions.)

The Count 9-12, Schiehallion 9-5, Endoretta 9-3, Tarvie 8-13, Bouillotte 8-8, Night Watchman 8-5, Footpedal 8-4, Aldergrove 8-2, Bella Syme 7-13, Golden Fancy 7-13, Bridal Blush 7-11, Nurse Bobs 7-11, Rackle 7-10, Unruly 7-7, White Dart 6-13, Britomart 6-10.

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Horses III Division.)

Treasury 9-10, Pom Pom 9-8, Some Scribe 9-6, Fun of the Fayre 9-3, White Dart 9-2, Allensmore II 9-2, Jovial 9-0, Somali 8-10, Lady Rita 8-7, Martenora 8-7, Stormont 8-7, Glass Rock 8-4, Coryste 7-13, Madelina 7-12, Irrigate 7-11, Lantern 7-9, Green Bitter 7-8, Prince Hamed 7-0, House of Commons 7-0.

THE HIGHCLERE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

Gilray 9-3, Britomart 9-3, White Fang 9-3, Island Lord 9-3, Magical Mike 9-3, Daphnis 9-3, Golden Fancy 9-3, Blade of Wheat 9-3, Lady Rita 9-3, Night Watchman 9-3, My Realm 9-1, Stormont 8-12, Coryste 8-5.

THE MUMBRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. (Handicap Arabs I and II Divisions.)

Marshal Petain 9-7, Silver Streak 9-7, Kelvin Boy 9-6, Cessation 9-4, Chieftain 8-13, Centry 8-12, Zonal 8-10, Red Flower 8-7, Alder 8-4, Bahadorjung 8-2, Bismark 8-0, Arab Knight 8-0, Vasil 8-0, Towfik 7-9, White Rose 7-6, Sir Jamal 7-3, Trafalgar 7-2, Black Ivory 7-0, Kamel 6-12.

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. (Terms Maiden Arabs.)

Cable 9-3, Nicholas 9-3, Clinker 8-13, Anit 8-13, Hadid 8-13, Kasid Karim 8-13, Confederacy 8-12, Salike 8-12, Mujbil 8-12, Mufti 8-12, Son of Araby 8-11, Cossack 8-10, Rex 8-8, Express 8-8, Toofan 8-6, Salvador 8-6, Mayiah 8-6, Little Joker 8-4, Midhar Beg 8-2, Dhareen 8-2, Zareo 7-12, Vadnan 7-12, Sphinx 7-12, Adwan 7-12.

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. (Terms Maiden Arabs.)

Million 9-2, Hoomedi 9-2, Dirrah 8-13, Basra Hope 8-12, Eed 8-12, Aggregate 8-12, Famous 8-12, Kesban 8-11, Arab Chief 8-11, Bahar 8-10, Muzyed 8-8, Vasco 8-8, Supperchand 8-8, Bakhit 8-8, Yangi Dhoonia 8-7, Shahabad 8-7, Invincible 8-6, Moostashar 8-6, Asud 8-4, Ibshar 7-12, Marshal 7-12, Officer 7-12, Kandinava 7-8, Nazi 7-8.

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. (Terms Maiden Arabs.)

Cock Sparrow 9-3, Watee 8-13, Khoodad 8-13, Sirmust 8-12, Friday 8-10, Mooshir 8-10, Vaffi 8-10, Anar 8-8, Mulook 8-6, Sagab 8-6, Roomali 8-6, Vital 8-6, Dildhar 8-6, Hillah 8-4, Malla 8-2, Aga 7-12, Shareek 7-12, Khataf 7-12, Hound 7-12, Hazim 7-12, Chanahon 7-12, Rummah 7-12, Falada 7-12, Surety 7-12.

PADSHAH.
Advises all never to invest one rupee in the Tote without instruction, 12th Bombay Extra Meeting, 3981 per cent profit. Capital required Rupees Twenty-two only.

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PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS.

February 6.

There has not been a continuance of the brisk demand reported in your last issue. For some reason, which even shippers themselves do not find it easy to explain, there has been a sharp falling-off of inquiry, though during the last day or so there has been a slightly improved tendency.

Nobody believes that the buying movement has come to an end. Probably nine out of ten merchants think that there is a considerable trade still to come forward notwithstanding the high level of prices that continues to exist. Cotton is bound to remain high as long as there is scarcity, and it is obvious that there will have to be drastic curtailment of production if, a few months hence, a crisis of a very grave character is not to be experienced.

In June, however, it will not be this crop that will sway the movement of futures, but speculation as to the size of the next one and the huge discount at which the October position is standing shows the way sentiment is inclining. It is this discount that prevents any real display of confidence on the part of cloth buyers and the apprehension they show in giving delivery longer than March-April. As a matter of fact, sufficient quantities are not being put down to push delivery well ahead. The policy seems to be to keep demand within the limits of supply, so that, say, in the case of grey cloth, the goods bought can be shipped almost immediately.

India has not done a great deal this week in any direction. Standard makes of grey shirtings—cloths with a fifty years' history of unfaltering quality—are still the most neglected goods on the market. There has been some further buying of light fabrics. Dhooties have not been prominent, but there have been sales of low jacconets and mulls.

Business for Java and Sigapore has been scrappy, and it is complained that Egypt and the Levant are not taking deliveries of goods on order promptly. As long as that is the case fresh buying cannot be expected. South America is very dull, but there is a moderate business for home consumption. Of the colonies Australia has continued to give steady support.

It has been a slow week in American counts of yarn, and pressure to sell is very acute again. A fair business is reported in Egyptian qualities. On the export side there has been trade in twofolds for China, and India and the Near East has also done something.

JUTE.

DUNDEE.

Feb. 6.

The feature of the market during the past week has been the paucity of jute offers. The reason has not been far to seek. Calcutta cables spoke of calendering houses closing down owing to the inferiority of the raw material which was flooding the market. The mills are refusing to buy, and cables generally have reflected the quietness of the market. Such being the position, it is difficult to guarantee early delivery for cloth orders that have been entered on the books at a more than usually brisk rate.

There is still a satisfactory inquiry from the United States in the matter of jute cloth. From the same quarter came a considerable inquiry for hessians, which were also largely sought after for home consumption. In this direction an admirable opportunity offered last week in the demand for South African maize bags. There was a big drop in Calcutta gunny bags. The quotations in this line were:—A twill 85s 9d, B 76s; flours 88s 6d, sugars 86s 9d. Other prices: First mark, actuals, January-February, £29; first mark, grades, ditto, £27 15s; 5 daccas, £30; mixed cuttings, £16; red SSC, actuals, January-February, £27 10s. Cloth prices: Chested hessians per yard: 10 por. 10oz., 40in., 3.83d (3 10-12d.). 3.88d. (3 7/8d.); 10 por. 9oz., 40in., 3.46d. (3 22-48d.). 3.50d (3½d). Jute yarn sales: 8lb. cops, 4.38 (2s 11d), 4.44 (2s. 11¼d): 8lb. sacking chains, 4.44 (4 7-16d.); 8lb. hessian chains, 5.

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, Feb. 6.

The continued scarcity of linseed oil for prompt or near delivery and a good demand have combined to drive prices still higher, £47 per ton naked ex Hull mill now being the spot price, and £43 15s for "month". Markets both here and on the Continent are about bare. The new crop in Argentine is moving off well, and the first shipments are on the way to Europe. Cotton oils are also in good request at advanced figures, crude Egyptian now offering at £45 and technical refined at £46 10s per ton naked prompt. Very little English soya oil is offering, and prices are firmly held for £45. Rape oil is also firm at £46 and in fair request, but only a small trade is passing in palm kernel and ground nut oils.

In the oilseed section linseed remains firm, and Plate on passage offers at £19 to £20. Brushes have bought fairly large quantities of Plate seed for January, February, and February-March shipment at between £18 and £18 10s. A good trade has been done in Egyptian cottonseed at 5s. advance, but Egypt offers sparingly. Soya beans are too dear to attract buyers here.

COAL.

CARDIFF, Feb. 6.

Unexecuted orders carried over from January, the threat of a transport strike, and the glut of new orders held in abeyance by the recent stoppage combine to create a very firm tone on the Welsh steam coal market.

Almost without exception collieries are substantially booked for the next two or three weeks. The demand for early coal is of a pressing character; the docks are congested with the large volume of tonnage striving to clear before mid-February in case of a strike hold-up. Inquiry from the Continent, Italy, and South America is brisk. There is little doing with Germany but a good demand from the Near East.

Admiralty coals are exceptionally strong; best large are in short supply for prompt loading and collieries will not relax from 30s. to 31s for backward loading, with second grades similarly placed at 29s. to 30s. Dry coals are better than of late at 28s. to 29s. best and 26s to 27s ordinaries. Monmouthshire coals are in good demand and prices well held at 29s black veins, 28s. westerns, and 27s. to 28s. easterns. Small coals are scarce and firm at 23s. best steams, 22s 6d good bunkers, and 20s. ordinary grades.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

25th February 1924.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 13/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 665.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 785.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 725.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 148½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 142½.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 237.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 333.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.31-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 99.20.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 113.00.
London—Rome Liras. 99.10.
London—Berlin Marks
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Feb. 23.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 9/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 100
7 per cent. Indian	„ 112

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 25. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 3/4
Bank Demand	1/4 25/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/16
Fes. Demand	660
American Dollars	333
Hongkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	237
Japan	149
Singapore	168

	London, Feb. 23.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 9/16
„ „ 2 months hence ..	33 3/8
Closing Tone of Silver—Very quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.	
Interest day to day loans ..	2
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 1/2
Weeky Bullion shipment .. £	..

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.47
Christiania	32.58
Amsterdam	11.53
Switzerland	24.89
Belgium	113.75
Athens	252.50

London Feb. 22

Cuban Sugar March Paid	29/9

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Feb. 23.

	£
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90..	87 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	91 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	100 3/8
Consols 2 1/2%	56 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan] ..	64 3/4
Govt. Securities 3% ..	55 5/8

	London, Feb. 23.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	100.00
„ „ „ Germany	18,150,500,000.00
„ „ „ „ Italy	98.67

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb, 23.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 M/st ..	3 9/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ..	3 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 m/st ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	21 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16/5.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 16/5/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 264/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 264/6.
Bad gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/2/3.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81/7.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81/7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82.

London, Feb. 23.

Bar gold, ready, s. 95-8.
Silver ready, d. 33-9.
Silver forward, d. 33-6.
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet & Steady, India bought, China sold. Very little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Ready —26—5—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	26—3—6	26—9—6	..	26—4—6
Fagan	26—1—0	26—2—0	..	26—2—0

Teji Mandi.
Maha ..
Fagan (—)—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 24.

Ready :—81—8—0

Vaida	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m
Maha	81—9—	..	81—6—	81—7—
Fagan	82— 3—	..	82—	82— ½—

Teji Mandi
Maha ..
Fagan 1—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66/6.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 97/2.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 97/15.
5 per cent. War Loan 93/4.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1925 102/12.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1928 Rs.103/12.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent Bonds due 1929 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

BANKS.

Imperial 1372/8, India 77xd, Central Bank 25/14 and Eastern Bank 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 417/8n, Apollo 23/12, Bombay Cotton 575, Bombay Dyeing 658/12, Century 337/8, Cent-India 458/12, Colaba Land 163/12, Crescent 220, Dawn 550, Fazulbhoy 771/4, Finlay 652/8, Gokak 116/4 Ind-Bleaching 183/12, Ind-Malwa 372/8, Jamshed Mfg 150, Kastoorchand 180, Khatao 212/8, Kohinoor 1275n, Luxmi Cotton 5200, M. Patit 2975, Meyer Sassoon 155, Morarji 3800xd, New Great 375, New City 295, Pahani 330, Pearls 511/4, Phoenix 427/8, Shapurji 330, Simplex 301/4, Swan 700xd, Swadeshi 460, Tata Mill 295 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 210, B. Burma 312/8, B. Burma N. I 70n, Bt-Burma Pet 6/1 Bombay Tramwa 87/8, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 9/8 Kanti Ord. 72/8, Kanti Defd 180, New Indi 12/12, Shivraipur 40/4, Tata Iron Ord 26/8, Tata Iron Defd 106/4, Tata Hydro 687/8xd Scindia Steam 7/4.

SHARES.

	London, Feb. 22.
Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	£ 130
National Bank	„ 44
Eastern	„ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12 1/4

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS, (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Feb. 25,

	Rs. A. P.
Khadi —	1 2 3
Textile	.. ..	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 10 0
Century per lb	1 8 0
Hindustan per lb	1 8 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 0
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 9 6
Pearl per lb	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb. ..	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. ..	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 8202/3203—	
Rachael per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb	1 8 0
Longcloth:—x Quality.—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth Satin Calendes, 36/40 —	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant)per lb. ..	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Bombay Cotton	1 7 0
Peshelwan	1 6 6
Harth' brand	1 3 6
Sabta:—	
Pahanoy per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	1 8 9
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. ..	1 8 3
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill :—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 6 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill :—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 6 0
Bombay United per piece ..	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece..	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece ..	6 8 0
Gabrun No, 5124: —	
Gabrun no 5124..	..
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 2 „

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 23.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar/Apr. 12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. 14
Tone:—Steady' fair business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

A fall of 30 points has been reported to-day in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 7 points higher. The advance was due to scattered buying.

The tone of our market continued to be weak and prices follow a downward course. Until American prices begin to move up again it would seem improbable that the market here can recover. We are quite at a loss to understand the renewed decline in America, and looking to the statistical position of cotton we fail to see that the same is justified. All the same it is impossible to form any decided opinion either one way or the other for the immediate future and would recommend our friends to be cautious in their dealings until the position gets clear.

In sympathy with the decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier for FG Broach April/May at Rs 577, i.e. Rs 5 lower than Saturday's closing rate going up to Rs 578 on scattered buying the market declined to Rs. 574½ on Commission Houses and prominent Marwari Shroffs selling. Around this level jobbers and Bull operators were buyers and the prices recovered to Rs 577 but again gave way to Rs 574½ on general selling and closed at Rs 575 at 4 p.m.

At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs 574½ and declined to Rs 572½ on selling by a well-known Indore operator. On buying by Exporting Houses and Bulls the Bazar closed steady at Rs 579.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs 550 and advanced to Rs 553 on general buying. Selling by Commission Houses caused a setback and the prices gave way to Rs 546 but again improved to Rs 551 in sympathy with the advance in Broach and closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 550. Fine Oomra May opened at Rs 561, and touching Rs 563 dropped to Rs 555 on selling by Commission Houses, and closed at Rs 558. FG Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs 506 and Rs 511 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull and the off-take was nominal.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Feb 25.

Fully Good Broach ..	April/May	579
Fully Good Bengal ..	March	503 1/2
Fully Good Bengal ..	May.	513 1/2
Fine Oomra	March.	554
Fine Oomra	May.	563

SPOT QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 25

Description	Super-Fine,	Fine,	F. Good
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	540	539	515
M. G. Oomra No. 3	575	565	550
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	605	595	550
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	590	580	565
M. G. Broach & M. G. Mathia	610	600	590
M. G. Khandesh	595	555	540
	570	560	545

Liverpool, Feb. 23

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	2000
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	10
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—	
Mid. Americans Spot quiet	18 01
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..	21.85

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

London Feb 25.

New York Market 23rd February.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
30.05	Mar.	30.10+05		29.75	—30
30.45	May.			30.12	—33
29.61	Jul.			29.55	—06
26.50	Oct.			26.52	+02
26.00	Dec.			26.05	+05

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 30.15, lowest 29.70 range .45 points. Market easy on week end long liquidation.

Liverpool Market 23rd February 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 30 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.52	Mar	17.50+07	17.62 10	17.59	+07
17.45	May.	17.49+04	17.59—11	17.52	+07
17 07	Jul.			17.14	+07
15.32	Oct,			15.39	+07
14 87	Jan.			1 .94	+07
Egyptian,					
20.95	Mar.			21.00	+05
20.05	Nov,			20.00	+01

Telegraphic market advices:

(1) Small market. Little scattered buying. Very little cotton for sale. Spot sales 4000.

(2) March highest 17.65, lowest 17.58, range .07 points.

(3) Market small. Some scattered buying. Very little cotton for sale.

Alexandria Market 23rd February 1924.

Previous close 43.95, Delivery March Opening 42.00 plus 05.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Months.	To-day's Price
February	17.59+07
March	17.59+07
April	17.54+09
May ..	17.52+07
June	17.42+06
July	17.14+07
August	16.43 unchgd
September	15.89+07
October	15.39+07
November	15.09+07
December	15.02+07
January	14.94+07
February	14.91+10

Tone:— Quiet

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 23

Months.	To-day's Price.
February	20.95+10
March	21.10+05
April	21.07+05
May	21.14+04
June	21.21+04
July	21.28+01
August	20.93+03
September	20.68+03
October	20.42+02
November	21.06+01
December	19.91+01
January	19.86+01

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 23.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	9,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	—
„ „ to Continent	13,000
Futures at New York March ..	29.77—30
„ „ „ May	30.12—33
„ „ „ July ..	29.88—06
„ „ „ Oct. ..	26.51+04
Spot Cotton at New York ..	30.10—30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	30.25—25
Futures „ „ Mar. ..	30.12—33
„ „ „ May ..	29.83—25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 3/8
Silver foreign mined	64 3/8

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

M. G. Bengal Good, ...	11.61
„ „ Fully Good	12.15
„ „ Fine	12.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.60
„ „ „ Fully Good ..	13 10
„ „ „ Fine	13.60
M. G. Broach, Good	14.45
„ „ Fully Good	14.80
„ „ Fine	15.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.55
„ „ Fully Good	11.95
„ „ Fine	12.35

London, Feb. 23.

Demand Bills	4.39.87

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Feb. 23.

Total Actual Expert	80,000
„ Forwarded	19,000
„ Imports	129,000
„ Stock	6,000
Actual Weekly Sales	818,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTO REPORT.

London, Saturday, Feb. 23.

Total Sales	37,000 „
East Indian Sales	18,00 „
East Indian Stock	50,000 „
„ „ Forwarded ..	4,200 „
„ „ Actual Export ..	.. „
„ „ Imports ..	7,000 „
„ „ Speculation ..	1,000 „
American Afloat	64,000 „
East Indian Afloat	80,000 „
Total Afloat	202,000 „

WHEAT

London, Feb. 23.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Buyers	45
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Buyers	44
AUSTRALIAN F/M firmer ..	47
KARACHI BARLEY F/M Value ..	32
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs, C.I.F. M/J Sellers harder to buy	46
Tone:—of Wheats firmer fair trade.	
A float to U. K.	2,55,00
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo—	63 1/2 lbs
„ March paid ..	44/3
Wheat Cargo Rozario Santa Fe	64 lbs
Feburary paid ..	46/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb. 25 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 12 0	13 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 6 0	12 14 0
Teelseed, White 80-15 ..	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gujar 70-22 ..	74 0 0	13 0 0
Teelseed Gujar 80-22 ..	70 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	10 0 0	14 0 0
Mowraseed	10 4 0	10 8 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery ..	12 6 0	5 15 0
Forward.		
Wheat, A/M	6 13 6	
Linseed A/M	12 5 6	
Groundnut F M	70 0 0	
Teelseed, Gujar, 88-10 F/M.	15 12 0	
Gujarat castor seed Vishak	70 0 0	

LINSEED.

London, Feb, 21.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M done Sellers	£ 20 1/8
Tone :—Firm demand quiet.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
„ Months J/A Done & Sellers ..	£ 42
„ May/Aug Done & Sellers	lb 39

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb, 23.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta .	
Feb. March Sellers	32/9
July Sellers	27/3
July Sept. Sellers	26/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay	
July Sept. Sellers	26/7

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 25

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Feb. 22, 1924.

Cotton	33,219 Bales.
Wheat	13,102 Cwts.
Linseed	10,421 „
Rape, etc, ...	10,613 „
Gingelly seed	2,665 „
Poppyseed	36
Groundnuts	1456 „
Castorseed	7475 „
Rice	27,963 „
Myrabellams	2,736 „
Cottonseed	31,823 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5594 „
Juwar	7760 „
Masur	700 „
Barley	963 „
Bajri	2276 „
Coal	8 9 Tons

METALS.

London, Feb. 23.

English Best Selected Copper ..	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 62 7/8
Copper Braziers	„ 85
Yellow Metal	„ 8
Hard Spelter	„ 21
Corrugated sheets	18 7/16
TIN BLOCK	£ 275
On London at Paris Francs	100.0

METAL—LOCAL MARKET BRASS.

	Bombay, Feb. 25 per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	64	0	0
Brass	1/	65	0	0
Brass	1 1/4	66	8	0
Brass	1 1/2	66	8	0
Brass	1 3/4	66	8	0
Brass	2	66	8	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Feb. 25 per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	71	0	0
Copper	1/	73	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	74	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75	0	0
Copper	1 3/4	75	0	0
Copper	2/	75	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		73	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		64	0	0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand ..	..No. 14 1/2	0	15	6
Kilachand ..	..No. 20 1/2	1	2	0
Currimbhai ..	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone ..	..No. 12 1/2	..		
David ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	3
Shapurji ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	
Trikamdas ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	
Sattara ..	..No. 10 1/2	0	13	
Shapurji ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	6
Lighthouse ..	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	3
Japan ..	..No. 40/1	1	14	
Japan ..	..No. 42/2	2	2	
Japan ..	..No. 20	1	2	3
Japan ..	..No. 32	1	10	0

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 22th Feb. 1924

(Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.)

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.876 in.
Temperature of air	76.1 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	70 9 „
Dew point	68.0 „
Relative humidity of air ..	77.% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	3.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	82.4 „
Minimum „ „	70.3 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW E NE, WNW, NW, SSW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. .. miles	108

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Sunrise	Sunset	Moonrise	Moonset	Day of Month	High Water Bombay Mean Time	High Water Depth on Soundings	Low Water Bombay Mean Time	Low Water Depth on Soundings
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
M.	25	6 24	28 7	1 22	16 2	25	0 22	16 2	6 38	1
		14 38	27 6				20 33	18 1	13 1	
Tu.	26	2 45	27 9	2 9	16 6	26	0 9	16 6	7 0	1
		15 34	28 10				21 16	18 4	13 4	
W.	27	3 32	28 9	3 10	17 0	27	0 4	17 0	7 0	1
		16 41	28 2				22 35	20 6	14 6	
Th.	28	4 30	25 10	4 11	17 6	28	11 17	17 6	7 0	1
		18 5	25 11							
F.	29	5 45	25 1	5 12	18 1	29	0 28	21	8 0	1
		19 38	26 3				12 39	17 7	13 7	
	Mar.					Mar.				
S.	1	6 39	25 5	6 13	18 10	1	1 14	19 10	8 0	1
		21 48	27 10				14 59	14 6		

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Bandra V. C. Committee has been carrying on its Congress as well as the Municipal Election propaganda to every corner of the village. A public meeting was held at Khan on Friday, where Mr. S. S. Naik, the candidate of the Khar Ward, in his speech laid great stress upon the uplift of the suppressed classes and showed by personal accounts, how Mahatma Gandhi was working for them, and assured them that, the Congress Party would look to the needs of the poor through the Municipality. He said that the fight for Swaraj was to be carried on through the Municipality.

Next day another public meeting was arranged at the new Rangar's Chawl, about five hundred people attended. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Vamanrao Mucadam and Prof. Swaminarayen. The first two addressed the meeting in Gujarati.

Mr. Mucadam's vigorous address impressed the audience deeply. He emphasised the use of Khad, and showed how Khadi was going to solve the problem of Swaraj. All the speakers also referred to the Municipal elections, and exhorted the Bandra public to help the Congress Party to success.

ALLAHABAD NON-CO-OPERATOR'S DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 25.

The death took place here last night of Maulana Syed Kamaluddin Ahmad Jafari, B.A., LL.B., a leading non-co-operator, Chairman of the Allahabad District Board and Municipal Commissioner.

NOMINATIONS TO CORPORATION.

QUESTION REFERRED TO COMMITTEE.

EUROPEAN MEMBERS' OPPOSITION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. The seating arrangements in the Corporation were again altered at yesterday's meeting, and the seats were arranged in a semi-circular way, the President with the Chairman of the Standing Committee the Commissioner and the Secretary sitting on a raised dais. The Press table was arranged behind, but on a lower level than the floor of the house and the result was that many of the speeches could not be heard at the Press table.

The Corporation referred the question of making a representation to Government for stopping nominations to the Corporation to a Committee for consideration and report. They also recorded the report of the Tramways Committee recommending that no increase should be given to the Company on the supply of electrical energy.

Mr. Balubhai Desai continued discussion on his proposition that Government should be addressed that Government nominations to the Corporation were no longer necessary. He said what he had said was not against the nominated members themselves, but against the principle itself. He wanted the question to be referred to a Committee and he moved accordingly.

Dr. J. Vorha supporting the amended proposition said they had no objection to three or four men being nominated, particularly officials like the Police Commissioner, but the nomination of so many members as 15 or 16 was quite unnecessary in these days. That was the first step on the ladder of self-Government and this Corporation must be freed altogether from that pernicious system, as they had no use for it any longer.

EUROPEAN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Winterbotham opposed the proposition as the Government were a biggest shareholder in the Corporation and they should have their own members in managing its affairs. His second point was that Government were the largest rate-payers and, therefore, they were entitled to some representation. Thirdly it gave Government a chance of giving representation to those classes of the population who would never get in by means of elections. So far as he was concerned he would not allow Mr. Desai's party to dominate the Corporation!

Mrs. S. C. Hodgkinson said she did not agree that nominations prevented the Corporation from being a democratic body. A democratic body was one on which all classes were represented, and it was through nomination that officials got into the Corporation. Nomination was not only useful but necessary.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said the European members had attacked the proposition by bringing forward flimsy arguments. It was stated that Government were a shareholder and wanted proper representation on the Corporation. But the question was that Government had no such voice in the Corporation. He quite agreed that the minorities should be protected.

EXPLOITATION.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said the argument that because Government were lending money to the Corporation they should have good representation was not a strong one. If Government did not advance any money to them to-morrow and they were compelled to go into the open market were their creditors to be given the same representation, as Government were getting now? Government were getting great benefit out of the Corporation, as they paid taxes on an advantageous basis. About the protection of minorities, he did not see that they were now protected by the Government, as Government nominated their own men rather than the minorities.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia said he was one of those who favoured the principle of nomination, but then that principle must be worked satisfactorily, but the way in which nominations were made it was certainly objectionable. The power of nomination was kept by Government in its hands to bring forward the minorities, and deserving men who had served the public. But they found non-entities, unknown to the public nominated to the Corporation. He had opposed the principle of nomination to the Standing Committee in the Council but he was overruled. Some of the nominated men were not only unknown to anybody but they had unpronounceable names! (Laughter.)

The President:—Is that a disqualification?

Mr. Dumasia said his point was that obscure men were sent into the Corporation and not men who were known for their public service. He thought the question should be discussed in all its aspects in the Committee, and he would vote accordingly.

The proposition as amended was adopted.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The Corporation then considered the Medical Relief Committees report regarding the ways in which free medical relief was being given in the city with suggestions for extending it. The conclusions were:

On a further consideration of the question in the light of the above report the Committee came to the conclusion that it was not feasible and desirable at the present moment to carry medical relief to the door of the poor and requested the Commissioner to submit a report as to what work the existing charitable institutions did and how far they were efficient and popular and whether they could be improved in such a way as to make them more efficient and popular, whether those dispensaries which were on the upper floors could not be accommodated on the ground floor and whether a small hospital with a few beds could be established at a suitable place where more skilled medical aid could be afforded to the poor in cases where minor operations, etc., were necessary. The Municipal charitable dispensaries are efficient and popular and no improvements are necessary in their working and that no inconvenience is caused to the patients attending the four dispensaries located on the upper floors of buildings. As regards the question of establishing a small hospital the Commissioner is of opinion that it would be financially unsound to start such a hospital and its maintenance charges would be proportionately expensive. He has therefore placed before the Committe proposals for financing and maintaining extensions of 60 and 30 beds in the J. J. and G. T. Hospitals respectively. These proposals are under the consideration of the Committee and a separate report will be made thereon. The Commissioner further suggests that it would be preferable to subsidise an existing institution and recommends that a monthly grant of Rs. 600 be given to the People's Free Hospital for the maintenance of six beds on the condition that the Honorary Secretary of the Hospital shall submit properly audited accounts and offer facilities for inspection of the Institution by the Councillors and Municipal Officers. The Committee agree with the Commissioner and recommend that his proposal bt approved subject to the conditions mentioned above and to a further condition that a representative of the Corporation shall be appointed on the Board of Management of the Hospital and that the six beds proposed to be subsidised shall be extra beds, i. e. not included in the present number.

The Corporation adopted the recommendations after some discussion.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

The Tramways Committee's report for the revision of charges for the supply of electrical energy was then taken up for consideration. It was stated:

"The Committee have very carefully considered the question once again from all its aspects, in consultation with the Commissioner, and have come to the conclusion that no immediate increase in the charges is called for as the expenses must necessarily go down with the present decline in prices, and as the Company's income from all sources is likely to increase owing to the increased demand on the electrical energy and the uniformly growing tramway traffic. They, therefore, beg to recommend that so long as the Tramways Company are able to give a dividend of 8 per cent on their ordinary shares after allowing for depreciation and other charges permitted under the Income Tax Act, the increase asked for in the rates for electric charges should not be granted and that the Tramways Company be called upon to undertake extensions to their existing lines and be informed that should they by carrying out the extensions be at any time compelled to pay a dividend below 8 per cent. the Corporation will favourably consider the question of supplementing their income."

Mr. V. A. Desai moving the adoption of the report said they were thankful to the Tramway Co's officials for helping them with the necessary figures, which they had carefully considered. The working expenses of the Company were going down day by day and it would thus be in a position to pay higher dividends in the future. A public utility company should not pay a higher dividend than eight per cent, he thought.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee seconding said the report was unanimously adopted in order that they might treat the Company in a generous spirit. He was of the opinion that a return of eight per cent was a fair profit In fact the Company was making a profit of between 30 to 50 per cent on its supply of electrical energy. No one who wished to do any public service should give the Company any increase, he said.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker moved that the report be recorded. The Committee were asked to give their opinion on one question only but they had considered other questions also. He did not think it was right that the hands of the Company should be fettered, and the dividend limited to eight per cent only. He assured them that he was not a shareholder of the Tramways Company.

Mr. Winterbotham seconding said he was not in favour of a surcharge at all. But if there was to be a surcharge, it must be both on the supply of energy and the tramway fares.

Mr. Hussainbhoy Lalji said the report only suggested the ways and means for increasing a dividend. Formerly the bogey was brought forward that the Company would not be able to extend its lines. But their experience was that every extension had brought additional revenue to the Company. He hoped that the Company would be satisfied with a dividend of 6 per cent and serve the public better.

Mr. Ranchhoddas Gandhi said the report was the outcome of their desire to be reasonable to the Company.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said if the report was recorded the whole question would be reopened again. The report was a reasonable settlement of the whole question, and if they merely recorded the report now there would be trouble in the Corporation again.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas did not know why they should be generous to the Company. He supported the amendment, though not for the reasons stated by the mover.

The amendment was adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till 9-10 p.m. to-day.

CORPORATION AND SALVATION ARMY.

In the discussion in the Corporation on Thursday last, on the question of a subsidy to the Salvation Army for a rescue home in Bombay, Mr. L. R. Tairsee's amendment, which was adopted, was that while the amount should be granted to the Army, it was not to be used for converting people and that two members of the Corporation should sit on the board of management. Through inadvertance the clause restricting the use of the amount was not mentioned in the report.

LATE MR. MANSUKHLAL MEHTA.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY.

A public meeting of Kathiawadis was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya last night to express regret at the death of Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta and to offer condolences to the members of his family. Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

Mr. Natarajan said he was not a native of Kathiawad, as most of them were, and he had hesitated to preside at the meeting. But his chief reason for presiding was that he had great respect for Mr. Mehta and he wanted an opportunity for paying his tribute him. He knew Mr. Mansukhlal for the last four or five years when the latter once called on him and wanted him to take an interest in the Indian States. The speaker's reply was that Indian journalists knew very little of the conditions prevailing in Indian States and they were liable to be called blackmailers and political intriguers if they agitated too much. The speaker had first refused to agitate on the question, but the gentle nature of Mr. Mehta would not take a refusal and he persisted in calling on him again and again, and persuaded him in taking an interest in the question. Mr. Mansukhlal had no personal grievance in the matter and he was on the best of terms with most of the chiefs in Kathiawad. Although he was once deported, he always spoke smilingly about the people who had injured him, and in a very gentle way. Mr. Mansukhlal was working merely for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the people and supporting the dignity of the chiefs. They had sustained a great loss by the death of this pure-minded gentle and patriotic man, who had no harsh word to say against any one. It was a matter of regret to them that he should have died at such an early age of 48. He was indeed a pioneer of political advancement in Indian States, and he persuaded many Indians outside the States to take interest in the States. He thus created a bond of union between the people of those states and the people outside them. It was only proper, therefore, that they should perpituate his memory.

HIS SERVICES TO KATHIAWAD.

Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan moved the first resolution, that:

This meeting of Kathiawad Citizens residing in Bombay and other admirers of the life-work of Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta expresses its profound grief at the untimely death of Mr. Mansukhlal, the pioneer of political awakening in Kathiawad and other Indian States, the founder of the Kathiawad Political Conference and a deep student of the problems of Indian States and offers its heartfelt condolences and sympathy to the boreaved family of the deceased.

He said he first came to know Mr. Mansukhlal some 35 years ago when he first tried to establish an Indian anti-vivisection Society. Since then Mr. Mehta had taken part in the political activities of the Indian States from time to time. In spite of his illness Mr. Mehta took an important part in the last Kathiawad political conference.

Mr. H. B. Kotak, seconding, said every Kathiawadi should feel the loss for Mr. Mansukhlal had worked for the uplift of Kathiawadis, and they had all equally benefitted by his exertions. He founded the political association in Kathiawad which had done them much good. Mr. Mansuklal was of the opinion that if they agitated at all, that agitation should be in the States themselves, and not outside them. There was life and vigour in a State accordingly as there was liberty in a state.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi said the best way of perpetuating the memory of Mr. Mansukhlal was to continue the great work he had inauguranted in Kathiawad of agitating for the rights of the people there. His father was the guru of the Mahatma and Mr. Mehta carried on his business in consonance with the teachings of religion and patriotism. Mr. Mansukhlal thought there could be no N.C.O. in the Indian States, because they were all one there.

Mr. C. P. Nanavaty supporting said while his death was a great loss to them all they could only perpetuate his memory by carrying on his work.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said it was Mr. Masukhlal who made them take a pride in their being Kathiawadis, and it was he who awakened them from their lethargy. The speaker advocated the formation of a political association in Bombay of all Kathiawadis residing in Bombay with a view to guarding their rights and pushing their interests forward.

The resolution was passed unanimously, all standing.

A MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved that a suitable memorial be raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Mansukhlal and for that purpose committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to collect funds and to work in co-ordination with any other committee or committee that may be constituted in Kathiawad and elsewhere for a similar purpose; the committee hereby appointed will have power to co-opt. other members.

Names of the Members of the Committee:—

Messrs.' Rewashankar Jagjiwan Jhaveri, Narotamdas Bhanji Girjashankar Bhagwanji Trivedi, Laxmichand Manekchand Doshi, Uchharangrai Keshavlal Oza, Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, and Popatlal Lavaji Chudgar.

The President was asked to communicate the first resolution to the family of the deceased.

PROTEST AGAINST A GOVT. BILL.

Subsequently another meeting was held in the same place and the following resolutions were passed, Mr. H. B. Kotak presiding:

1. This meeting of Kathiawad Citizens residing in Bombay has noticed with grave concern the introduction of a bill by Sir Charles Innes in the Legislative Assembly on the 6th February 1924 authorising Government to levy customs duty on articles imported or exported, as the case may be, by land from or to any territory outside British India which they may declare to be foreign territory and apprehends that the bill, if passed as framed, is calculated to revive the old customs line at Viramgam and elsewhere on frontiers of British possessions in Kathiawad, thus subjecting over 15 lakhs of people residing in the inland states of Kathiawad to all the unsufferable and untold hardships of the old land customs lines, and beg to point out to Government that the policy of land customs is condemnable on economic grounds and otherwise and earnestly appeals to Government to provide sufficient safeguards in the bill so as to save the inland Kathiawad States from its operation, and devise other measures to remedy the alleged evil sought to be suppressed by means of the bill, so far it affects Kathiawad States.

2. (a) This meeting appeals to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State to see that the safeguards suggested to in resolution No. 1 are introduced in the bill itself.

(b) Resolved that the President be authorised to forward the above resolutions to proper quarters and particularly to the Honourable Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mshta as citizens of Kathiawad

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES.

At a recent meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association Mr. S. F. Bharucha delivered a lecture on "The Style of Architecture, its adoption of facade designs to suit the modern convenience." Mr. E. King presided. Mr. Bharucha in a "conversational" speech described the chief classifications of the buildings that engaged the attention at present of the architects. He referred to the ecclesiastical buildings, the public buildings, buildings of the type of markets, baths and gymnasiums and boating clubs, palatial buildings, mereantile buildings, industrial buildings and domestic buildings, and showed how the different requirements of these buildings could be met by different types of buildings. In speaking about the domestic buildings he said there is great divergence of views as to the particular style to be adopted for them. He did not wish to stress the importance of any particular style which "will however depend first upon your client, next upon the authorities, thirdly upon the occupants, and fourthly upon the prime cost and returns. He realised that "nowadays when the tendency of the people of this country is to Indianise everything, architecture has not remained aloof from this, and there is a gentle tussle going on in one quarter or another to introduce Indian architecture in facade designs in the present-day buildings." He emphasised that if the Indian style is to be adopted, it should be adopted both as regards the interior as well as the exterior. He said that particular styles for the colonies of particular communities could be easily adopted. But "where the buildings have to be constructed for the common use of all, we may wield any particular style which suits the prime cost, the return, and adopted to the general habits of the type and class of people whom we consider to be the occupants suited to the particular locality and the building we put up thereat." He would like to "follow the general 'plan' which while giving the required outlines to suit the facade of that particular style would also conform with the style not only in the outside but inside detail and laying out as well." But he warned his audience lest "by purely an Indian style we may be so drawn back that we may overlook the progress of the world and be out of keeping with it." But he could "certainly feel it to be moving with the times" if they made an "honest effort to revive Indian architecture in this country, slowly and gradually and try to adopt all such typical forms thereof having due regard to our present-day requirements, we are sure to develop suitable, economic, convenient forms of architecture for our every-day use houses, and in near future we may have rows of buildings and houses and even colonies bespeaking of the revival of Indian architecture." He finally warned the audience to keep in mind the lofty ideals of their profession.

MAHATMAJI'S RELEASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The usual humorous query of Mr. Bharucha was peculiarly significant yesterday. Whereas the writer's pessimistic view considers Mahatmaji grieved by his release on medical grounds. I perceive in this a more illuminating motive from the Almighty.

1. By releasing Mahatma on medical advice and not as a repentance of the Government's inhumanity in incarcerating the saintliest man, the British Government in India has once more ventilated its nature of falsehood and its inability to do justice for justice's sake.

2. The release of Mahatma on false reason reminds our leaders not to attach the least importance to any proclamation, promise or Reform's Act which, obtained by compulsion will but remain so long as compulsion itself remains.

3. Mahatma winning his freedom by Nature's influence rather than by a Government's order, enforces in the mind of the Swarajists the spiritual strength of the Non-Cooperation and shows them that the yieldings of the Government within the Councils will be but the twinkling of the stars at the barking of the dogs, and that Swaraj is a matter of self realization and India's self determination.

4. The Mahatma's message given out in his present broken state of health touches the hearts of the masses with an extraordinary force. After two years of complete meditation, Mahatma's programme has not changed a bit: his ill-health is again a fair test to the Indians: the sooner the constructive programme is achieved, the sooner the leader's original strength will be recovered.—Yours, etc.,

C. SIVA,
F. C. C. Colaba.

Feb. 23.

LEAGUE'S HYGIENE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

Geneva.—The Hygiene Committee of the League of Nations after sitting for ten days has concluded the work and recommends the creation of a Epidemics Bureau in one of the far eastern ports to be chosen by the governments interested. It also recommends transmission to all the far eastern governments of the report of the Committee of enquiry containing the draft sanitary convention between these countries. The Committee has decided to institute an enquiry into the causes of Malaria in Albania, Greece and Persia in accordance with the request of these countries and also to enquire regarding the epidemics of plague and examthematic typhus in Russia.—Reuter.

THE BONUS ENQUIRY.

WORKERS' ATTITUDE UNCHANGED.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR.

At the request of H. E. the Governor, Mr. D. A. Bhatvadekar President, Girni Kamgar Mahamandal with Mr. D. R. Mayekar, waited upon His Excellency at the Government House on Monday afternoon, in connection with the attitude of the workers towards the Enquiry Committee. In reply to His Excellency, it was stated that the deputation had fully explained to the workers' meeting what had taken place at the interview on Saturday last, and the men, after hearing them fully, had arrived at the decision embodied in the resolutions adopted at the meeting. These resolutions had been duly submitted to His Excellency.

Asked as to how they had agreed to give evidence before the Committee, they explained that out of the 84 mills in Bombay, the deputation consisted of representatives of only seventeen mills, and even if they were disposed to take a favourable view of the Committee, an overwhelming proportion of the workers were opposed to the Committee, as in their opinion, the Committee included none who had the confidence of workers. Apart from all this, it was stated that the men were insistent upon the bonus being first paid to them, and the Committee could go on with its enquiry afterwards.

On His Excellency observing that the payment of the bonus was not in his hands, but rested with the mill-owners, Mr. Bhatvadekar pointed out that on a past occasion, the Governor had intervened and given them the bonus, and the workers were confident that on the present occasion also, the Governor would obtain for them the bonus. It appears that His Excellency replied that he had the Committee for the purpose of investigating their claim to the bonus, and if in regard to their other grievances the men submitted representations to him through their respective unions, he would enquire into them.

Mr. Bhatvadekar then said that the workers wanted their representatives on the Committee. His Excellency pointed out that in that case the mill-owners also would claim representation. The reply was that the men had no objection to it. All that they wanted was justice. Finally they reiterated their confidence that His Excellency would do them justice by getting them the bonus for the past year and ending the deadlock.

Thereupon His Excellency seems to have advised them to accept the Committee, which had been appointed for that very purpose. Mr. Bhatvadekar said he had no objection, but the difficulty was that the workers did not approve of the present Committee, and in view of it, he and his colleagues could not accept the Committee.

BONUS DISPUTE ENQUIRY OOMMITTEE

PRELIMINARY MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

The Bonus Dispute Committee of Enquir held their preliminary meeting at 5-40 p.m. to-day in the High Court. Mr. T. Maloney, Assistant Secretary of the Bombay Millowners' Association with Mr. Gilchrist of Messrs. Fergusson and Company were present. Mr. Maloney was asked when he would be able to present the Committee with (1) a statement showing the nature and terms of the bonus which has been granted to the employees in the Cotton Mills in Bombay since 1919 and (2) statement showing the profits made by th mills since 1917 with the necessary particulars regarding the payment of wages the disposition of profits and payment of bonuses. Mr. Maloney said he might be able to present the first statement by Thursday February 28, but that the second statement was a very complicated one and it was difficult to obtain the sources from which it had to be compiled. He thought it might be ready by the 5th March. The Chairman, Sir Norman Macleod Kt., pointed out how necessary it was that the Committee should be furnished with these statements as soon as possible since, without them, it would be useless to proceed to take evidence and listen to arguments. Mr. Maloney promised to do his best to expedite the preparation of the statement regarding profits which was in the hands of Messrs. Fergusson and Company.

An informal discussion then took place. The time and date of the next meeting of the Committee will be announced in the Press.

The Kamgar Hitwardak Sabha and the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal have been invited to give evidence before the Committee.

MILL-WORKERS' MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha a meeting of Millworkers will be held at Manaji Hall, near the Sun Mills, Lower Parel at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) today (Tuesday) when the strike situation will be considered

A woman and two children killed by falling from the top of the tower of the Westminster Cathedral reported yesterday have been identified to be Mrs. Davey of Hammersmith and her two daughters aged four and eight. The woman is said to have left a note to her husband saying she was tired of life.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY, Feb. 29.

S S "Caledonia" with the English mails due to arrive at 8 a.m.

ENGLISH MAILS

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Caledonia" with the Mails from London of the 14th instant arrived at Aden at 8 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday the 29th instant.

"THE ART OF NATATION."

A public lecture by Mr. Donald Munro on "The Art of Natation" illustrated by sketches and diagrams, will be given to-day (Tuesday) in the hall of the Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, at 9 p.m.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

There will be a meeting of the local members of the Philatelic Society of India at the Salle Francaise, Apollo Bunder, at 6 p.m. today (Tuesday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Delta" which left Bombay on the 2nd instant arrived London on Saturday the 23rd instant.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 16th instant arrived at Port Said at 1 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 6 a.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per S. S. "Himalaya Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday.)

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

LUSITANIANS (0) DRAW WITH PIONEERS (0)

The meeting metween the Lusitanians and the Pioneers was expected to be a better match than was played yesterday evening on the Cooperage and the Lusitanians should have won the day but for their careless play. Lacking the services of Cyriaco De Sousa, their mainstay in the forward line, the Lusitanian quintette was totally inconsistent except for a few brilliant individual efforts by Marcus De'Sousa and Romes. An even game was played throughout the initial period, both teams throwing away open chances. On changing over Lusitanians twice looked liked scoring but the Pioneer backs saved the situation once with a clear wrong side unnoticed by the Umpire. The Pioneers forced two penalty corners in succession but failed to use their sticks with advantage at the critical moment and have only their clumsiness to blame for not being able to score. On the day's plays Lusitanians were the better team, though not up to the expected standard and unfortunatetly for them the Pioneer defence was too drastic and dangerous.

TO-DAY AT 5-30 P.M.

Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) vs. ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE (Bombay Gymkhana.)

Y. M. C. A. (Proctor) vs. G. I. P. PAREL (Cooperage.)

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

Bombay, Feb. 25.

Yesterday the local market opened firmer in response to firmer telegraphic advices from Foreign markets and there was a rise of 3 annas per cwt. in ready prices both in Java and Beet sugar also a rise of 2 to 3d in New Crop forward positions, as already anticipated by us. Yesterday also was ady of good business doing. There was good demand for spot sugar.

New York 23rd February sale of raw cuban sugar at cents per lb C and F New York 5.9/16 to speculators, holders are now asking 5.3/4 cents. Cuban crop total production to-date 12,90,000 tons.

The following general information may be noted::

Out of the total bookings 21,1000 tons of the January of Java sugar the following quantities were booked for the respective ports.

Calcutta	7800 tons.
Karachi	500 tons.
Rangoon	1600 tons.
Bombay	8000 tons.
Madras	800 tons.
Cochin	400 tons.
Colombo	2000 tons.

In sympathy with the firmer advices from foreign markets the market here has opened firmer and demained steady throughout the day with good business doing. To-day's offtake local consumptions is 5000 bags showing a good demand for spot sugar.

We give the following as ruling the bazar at the time of writing.

FINE WHITE JAVA READY Rs. 28/6 per cwt.
February sh. 32/5 per cwt. F. B. H.
March sh. 32/6 per cwt F.B.H.
June/July sh. 28 per cwt. F. B. H.
July sh. 27 per cwt. F. B. H.
July/September 26/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental R. P. B. Rs. 28/5 per cwt.
January/February Rs. 32 F. B. H.

There may come in a further rise in spot sugar in view of a very good demand for the same. The general rumour that the local merchants are labouring under viz. of an increase in duty on sugar import may contribute to the rise anticipated by us. But the local merchants will do well to learn that the general rumour about an increase in duty is groundless.

ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 24.

A large gathering of the Poona and the Kirkee Society was present on the Boat Club grounds at Rosherville on Saturday to witness the finals in the 52nd annual regatta of the Royal Connaught Boat Club. Major Rugg and officers of the R. A. M. C. were "At Home" for the occasion and the band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry performed during the evening. A lengthy programme of nine events provided an excellent afternoon's sport at the conclusion of which Lady Skeen, wife of the General Officer Commanding, Southern Army, presented the cups to various winners.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923). 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B.Com. students of Universities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1924.

IS IT THE DAWN?

As our special representative remarked in his report of yesterday, the reception of a deputation of real workers by the Governor in person promises an end to that unfortunate condition of affairs in India under which certain classes of society were marked "suspect" or dangerous" in the chart of the authorities, and to ascertain the nature of their views and conduct was regarded as a function of the police, merely (it seems us) because the authorities were personally unacquainted with them. It gave a shock to an English literary man of some repute, whose record could be found in books of reference, to learn, soon after his arrival in Bombay, that his movements and his antecedents were a subject of interest and inquiry to the *Criminal* Investigation Department of the Government. But the explanation is quite simple. He had come to Bombay to edit a nationalist newspaper, had thus voluntarily taken rank as an Indian journalist in the eyes of the authorities which had labelled Indian journalists "suspect" and "dangerous!"

It is easier to understand the classification in his case, allowing for the extraordinarily violent and narrow political prejudices which are cherished by the majority of the British in India, than in the case of a class of workers like the mill-hands, to whom suspicion could attach only on economic grounds. In their case, it has led naturally to the counter-suspicion that Government had more or less identified its interests wit those of Capital, as against Labour, in the cotton-mill industry, which counter suspicion is the cause of the distrust the Committee of Inquiry which has just been appointed to investigate the facts of the present deadlock in that in ustry. We believe that both the original suspicion and its counter-part are due to lack of personal contact reliance for information on e one hand on persons whose interest diametrically opposed to that of the condemned class, and who are in contact with the authorities, and on the other to the natural resentment felt by espectable people at being classed as criminals and subjected to a system spionage.

The harm that has been done by such lassification and its consequences in the st has been incalculable. Indeed, we believe that the present trouble in India is due to this more largely than i generally recognised even by the injur classes. We sincerely hope that the action of Sir Leslie Wilson in receiving the mill-hands marks the beginning of new era of personal and friendly ontact between the authorities and people who were once their bugbears; nd an end to all that dark and devious espionage which always, in every cour-y, breeds distrust and enmity and groundless fears.

DOUBT AND SUSPICION.

Writing with reference to the shocking tragedy at Jaito we observed yesterday that India wanted to know the unarnished truth and had long passed the stage when she could accept an official communique without question on suc subject. We also remarked that Government would merely turn doubt into suspicion by preventing Indian journalists or Indian leaders from proceeding to Jaito to ascertain the facts at first hand. We might have added that Government would turn doubt into suspicion, likewise, by trying to urke discussion of the subject The report now comes that the attempt of Pandit Malaviya to move an adjournment of the Assembly with a view to draw the attention of the Government to the grave event at Jaito has been defeated by the Home Member objecting to the discussion as it related to an affair pertaining to an Indian State and the President of the Assembly in consequence, ruling the motion out of order. The position of the Assembly in relation to Indian States is very strange. It is within its province to legislate for the protection of Indian Princes from "seditious" attacks in the Indian Press, but it has no right to discuss the misdeeds of the same Princes against any British citizens! The Akalis are British Indian citizens, but because they happened to be fired on and killed within the territories of an Indian State, the Assembly has no right to broach the subject! A splendid opportunity was offered to the Government of India to make a full and candid statement in connection with the tragedy and to convince the Assembly—and through it, the Indian public—that the firing on the Akali Jatha was entirely justifiable in the circumstances. As we have already said, the Indian public are not prepared—and, considering their past experience, cannot be expected to be prepared—to accept the official version of the incident without confirmation from independent sources. A discussion in the Assembly would have helped to clear the doubts in the public mind It was, therefor, to the interest of the Government of India to have allowed a full discussion of the incident in the Assembly. But, they have chosen to disallow discussion and to refuse the information which the country so eagerly desires.

A SALUTARY WARNING.

The result of the division in the Loc Council on the motion to read for the first time the Bill to amend the Court Fees Act, 1922 must have come as rude shock to the official members. It was evident from the confident tone Mr. Cadell's speech that he at any rate did not suspect that Government woul come to grips with the Swarajists so early in the session and he and his col leagues no doubt expected that the Council would take the bait contained in the Bill easily. But, unfortunately for Government the Swarajists were too wide wake. Member after member rose oppose the measure, plainly telling Government that they had made out no case at all for the continuance of th fees at the enhanced level, beyond offering the lame excuse that they were in need of funds. Mr. Jayakar, leader the Swaraj Party, expressed the feelin of the House in a manner which can ave no doubt in the mind of the Government. He said, "This House is having this first opportunity, since th present session began, of indicating costly Government that this House is not at present in a mood to sanction rther taxation. Our justification for being here is that we are able to look at public questions from the point of view of the odinary man in the street. . . It is sufficient for me to oppose this Bill to be convinced that thereby this House will clearly show to Government that will not lightly encourage any attempt to pile up any further taxation, and this House, by rejecting this Bill, takes advantage of this opportunity of conveying its protest to the Governmen against the costly and wasteful charact er of their policy, it will be doing great service both to the Governmen and to the Committee whom the Hon members represent." Few impartia observers of the local Government's reckless career of extravagance during the past few years will deny that a practical warning of this kind was needed The Government would do well to understand that the people of this Presidency are in no mood to tolerate any further burdens of taxation and that if Government are really in need of funds they must consult the people as to the best way of raising them.

LORD READING'S OPPORTUNITY.

The speech delivered by Mr. Srinivas Sastri at St. Stephens College, Delhi, o India and Africa, on Saturday of whic the Associated Press correspondent ha chosen to give but a very meagre sum mary, was notable in many respects; not the least of which was the enthusiastic support he gave to the passive resistance movement of Kenya Indians against the unjust decision of the Cabinet. While welcoming the appointment of H. H. the Aga Khan to the Government o India Committee he strongly condemned the selection of a non-Indian as the president of the Committee. It is rumoured that Lord Willingdon will be invited to preside over the Committee! As Mr. Sastri has pointed out, a non Indian cannot be expected, in the last resort, to tell the British Cabinet, as an ndian would, that Indians cannot emain in an Empire which relegates her sons to second-class citizenship Mr. Sastri hoped against hope that some thing beneficial to India would resul from the Committee and though he rged his countrymen not to take any step that was not constitutional, he had statesmanship enough to recognise tha there is no alternative for Kenya Indian but passive resistance. As Mrs. Naidu pointed out in Kenya, the Indians there must carry on the passive resistance movement regardless of the sacrifices which it may entail. Like Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Sastri is confident that all Indians, irrespective of party considerations and personal views, will wholeheartedly support their countrymen in Kenya. Mr. Sastri asked whether Lord Reading would follow the example of Lord Hardinge when the latter supported Mahatma Gandhi and his followers in their passive resistance campaign in South Africa. Lord Reading has so far shown no inclination to follow in Lord Hardinge's steps But such a gesture at this juncture would go a long way to convince the world that the Government of India genuinely feels for the sufferings of Indians in the Colonies and is prepared to back them in their struggle for their honour and their rights.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

The announcement that a committee of experts will meet in Geneva next month to draw up the programme of an international conference which will consider the limitation of not only the manufacture of morphine, cocaine and other harmful drugs but also of the growth of opium, poppy and cocoa leaf from which these drugs are made will be welcomed in India. India as the largest opium producing country in the world is largely responsible for the misery and havoc which the opium-habit has engendered in many parts of the world, including India herself. Unfortunately for the good name of this country neither its Government nor its representatives on the Opium Commission at Geneva have as yet taken a bold and righteous stand in respect of this immoral traffic. With regard to the restriction of the exports of opium from this country, the Government of India have been taking their stand on a questionable issue, namely, that so long as countries like China, Indo-China and Persia grow opium in large quantities, India will not be justified in voluntarily acrificing the large amount of revenue which she derives from her opium exports to those countries. This is, of course, queer logic, which has failed to be appreciated in quarters which look upon the traffic as both immoral and dangerous to human progress. In America especially, the attitude of the Government of India has aroused a good deal of indignation. So also has the attitude of the Indian Government in the matter of the cultivation of opium given offence to American sentiment. The Government of India have been making a reservation that the use of opium according to the established practice in India is not illegitimate under the Opium Convention. Unfortunately, this view was endorsed by Mr. Srinivasa Sastri and after him by other "representatives" of India on the Opium Commission and having been backed up by British, Japanese and other representatives on the Commission, the reservation has been temporarily accepted. But American opinion is not satisfied and resents the attempt of the Indian Government to frustrate the efforts to put a stop to the unholy trade. Mr. Sastri has since then sincerely repented of his blunder and is now convinced that the drastic restriction of opium cultivation in India is necessary in the interests of the good name of India as well as of the health and well-being of her people. Whatever the view of the Government of India, it is necessary that the real attitude of the people of this country should be made known to the United States and all other Governments interested in putting a stop to the traffic. Indian public opinion abhors the traffic and would welcome the day when all exports of opium, save of such quantities as are required for strictly scientific and medical purposes, will be put a stop to and when the use of opium in India for purposes other than scientific and medical will be made a penal offence. It is to be earnestly hoped that at the forthcoming conference the representatives of the Government of India will voice the true feeling of the people of this country and will not misrepresent them as they have done hitherto and that the efforts of the American Government to restrict the traffic in and growth of opium and other dangerous drugs will meet with complete success.

Notes of the Day.

British Finance.

The decision of the Government of Britain to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate into the entire financial position of the United Kingdom is an indication that the Labour Government is not going always to remain in an apologistic position. The proportion between direct and indirect taxation has been a subject of dispute between the various schools of financial opinion in England ever since the day when Peel started the Income Tax and Gladstone declared in courtly phrase his equal preference for both forms of taxation. The tendency of Liberal and Radical Financial opinion has been towards increasing the proposed direct taxation in the national tax-system; and the Labour Government must necessarily carry this principle a stage further. We cannot say to-day, indeed, if the Capital Levy, which many consider to have been shelved as the result of the last General Elections in England, will be revived. But even apart from the Capital Levy it is certain that a Royal Commission appointed by a Labour Government will result in a fundamental revision of the relative proportion of direct and indirect taxation in Britain. That the national debt is also included in the reference to the Commission warrants the belief that more radical measures will be adopted under the Chancellorship of Mr. Snowden for reducing, as rapidly as possible, this burden than any of his predecessors could attempt. The incidence of taxation in England is to be considered in connection with its effect upon trade, industry and employment. It is likely that the fiscal system of Britain may be revised in directions undreamt of in the above controversies. The trade of England will not, we may take it, bear a protectionist policy; but the conditions of industry and employment will require such an extension of public enterprise as alone would substantially help to solve the problem of unemployment

For Our Common Humanity.

After a heated discussion the Municipal Corporation has decided, by a majority, to help the Rescue Home which the Salvation Army is going to build in the city to afford a shelter to those luckless and miserable women, who are rescued from the brothels of Bombay. Such a Home was a great desideratum in Bombay and for want of it, all these years, women who wanted to give up their life of shame and poverty and turn over a new leaf were unable so to do. It is unnecessary to say here that a great majority of them are victims of deception, brought down to their present state by the agents of the brothel keepers who scour the villages for young unsophisticated girls and lure them into their Bombay dens, where only death relieves them of their misery. It was not unnatural on the part of some members of the Corporation to harbour some kind of suspicion about the intentions of the Salvation Army, for no one can deny that the Army is a missionary body, although its concern for the souls of non-Christians is often blended with some regard, also, for their bodies. But, we believe, all the antagonism on the part of the Nationalist members was roused more by the anti-Indian attitude which the Army has affected of recent years. It would have been one thing if the association were merely a missionary body, but it has identified itself thoroughly with the Anglo-Indian propaganda against the political ambitions of Nationalist India. Its former head in India is a valued member of that Association in London which has a *penchant* for misrepresenting Indians and their views. But all the same the amendment of Mr. Tairsee must remove all the objections raised against the Army, and we are glad that the Corporation rose above all petty feelings and came to the aid of suffering humanity. When and where the succour of the needy and suffering is concerned, we agree with Mr. Tairsee, that the duty of all men is to be above small considerations. The time has come, we think, for some organised attempt to be inaugurated in the city, on an extensive scale, to rescue the poor victims who require all the help that the public can render them.

The Purdahnashins.

Last week a non-official member of the local Legislative Council asked the Government for enlightenment as to the distribution of subjects among Members of the Executive Council and Ministers. The reply of Government, as conveyed by Sir Maurice Hayward, was surprising: "Government regret that they cannot comply with this request." What on earth is the regret for? What is there to hide, about the distribution of portfolios and division of responsibility among members of the Government? How is the Council—let alone the tax-payer—to know which Minister is responsible for what branch of administration? Is the Council to understand that it is the intention of the local Government to lead a strictly pardahnashin life? If so, why did the framers of the Government of India Act trouble themselves over the division of reserved and transferred subjects?

Women and the Legislatures.

A strong plea for the revision of the rules of the Government of India Act, 1919, so as to enable women to become members of the Provincial and Central Legislatures has been put forward by the women of Madras. At present women in only a few provinces possess the right to vote for candidates but they themselves cannot stand as candidates for election to the Councils. There is no denying the fact that in some of the provinces at least there is a strong feeling among educated women that they should be allowed to contest the elections on a footing of equality with men. It may be that when enfranchised completely the proportion of Indian women taking part in the elections will be comparatively small, but on that account the few deserving women who are willing and anxious to play their part in public affairs should not be disqualified from the enjoyment of a valuable privilege. Even a journal like the "Madras Mail" is constrained to admit that Madras is ripe for the revision of the Government of India Act in the suggested direction. The same can be said with equal truth of Bombay and Bengal. As to the rest of the provinces, who can maintain that the women there are far behind their sisters of either Madras or Bombay or Bengal, in point of education or public spirit? Even if there should be only a dozen women in a province anxious to possess the franchise they should be enabled to do so. It is to be hoped that when the Government of India Act comes to be modified, provision for the complete enfranchisement of Indian women will be made therein. In this connection we welcome the action taken by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in appointing, for the first time, four women Justices of the Peace for the City.

A Jaipur Problem.

We referred the other day to some statements about India made by Mr. Valentine W. Meredith, an English engineer, to the representative of a New York journal. Mr. Meredith did not confine himself to British India, but also had some interesting information to convey to America about the loyal and hospitable Indian princes. Mr. Meredith made a reference to only one principality—that of Jaipur—and that reference was illuminating indeed! Here is what he said:

"The people of Jaipur, the capital of the State of Rajpootna, are worried over the conditions in the pink palace, located in the centre of the town, since the Maharajah died last year. He left 2,000 wives in the Zenana, who with their 3,000 attendants, are all living at the expense of the State. No one seems to know just what is to be done and the Zenana is in the charge of a very determined duenna who will not see any of the officials of the late Maharajah to discuss the subject. The young Maharajah is not yet of age and his guardian has no power to act in the matter."

Mr. Meredith was either ignorant or too modest about the resourcefulness of his own countrymen in India in official positions. Is there any task, however onerous or heroic, which the "subjantawallah" is known to have failed to tackle? Mr. Meredith has apparently failed to consult the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, as otherwise he would have known that the problem—if there was one—which puzzles him so much had been solved satisfactorily by this official by a very simple process known to officialdom—that of reducing the duenna—if there was one—to the position of a prisoner in her own palace or quarter of the palace, as was done in the case of the Maharanee of Nabha and her daughter last year.

What Is It?

But it is not the zenana alone which vexes the minds of the people of Jaipur—and of British agency officials. There is another mysterious phenomenon which we shall let Mr. Meredith himself describe in his own illuminating way:

"Mr. Meredith said that during his last visit to Jaipur, on his way down to Bombay from Delhi, he heard of a strange animal which the natives called "bimlani." So far as he could learn the creature lurked in the banyan trees and was a cross between a leopard and a mongoose, only larger. When the jungley-wallahs hear the "bimlani" calling at night for its mate they go and hide under their rugs made of reeds and rags and shiver violently.

The kasamah of the Jaipur hotel described the "bimlani" to Mr. Meredith as an animal with a long body, short legs, long ears and brown in color with broad yellow stripes. The animal runs at such great speed that when one sees it in the distance the "bimlani" looks like a piece of rope flying through the air, the kasamah told Mr. Meredith."

Shall we hazard a guess? "Bimlani" is only a "Baboo" naturalised in Rajputana! As to what is a "Baboo," the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" will be able to enlighten Mr. Meredith and any Americans whose curiosity may have been roused by his wonderful yarns about India. If our contemporary does not, we promise to do so ourselves.

"Firmness" in India.

In the opinion of the "Daily Telegraph" the only policy with regard to India which can assure success is "to blend conciliatoriness with firmness, but in proportions showing firmness as the predominant ingredient." This is the policy which has always found favour with the British Jingoes. Though in theory, i.e. in the utterances of the ministers of the Crown and other high personages, they are prepared to countenance a spirit of conciliatoriness towards Indians, in practice these Jingoes have always been asking that "firmness" should be shown to Indians, meaning that Indian demands for political advance should be summarily rejected and any evidence of discontent in consequence sternly put down. Indians have been asking for bread and they have been given stones. The spirit of conciliatoriness, even on those rare occasions when it had a chance to raise its head, was smothered before long by its aggressive partner, "firmness", so that in reality it is "firmness" and "firmness" alone that has prevailed all the while. Moreover, though those Jingo politicians and their mouthpieces in the British Press have been ready to concede the need of conciliatoriness in dealing with Indians, no occasion has so far presented itself which, in the eyes of these Jingoes, would call for the exercise of conciliatoriness. Always, the call has been for firmness! If only these politicians would reflect a little on the success which this policy of firmness has had in India, they would see that the policy will never carry them far.

JAITO FIRING IN ASSEMBLY.

BOYCOTT OF LAW COURTS.

BORSAD'S RESOLVE.

CONGRESS WORK IN FULL SWING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJARAT, Feb. 24.

The Gujarat Prantik Samiti of Ahmedabad has decided to organise a band of full-time volunteers, paid or honorary workers, in every taluka of Gujarat charged with the duty of educating public opinion regarding the Congress ideals.

BOYCOTT OF LAW COURTS.

The inhabitants of 14 villages of the Anand and Borsad talukas in the Kaira District have taken solemn pledges scrupulously to avoid litigation in law courts.

SUPPORT TO CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.

In the course of a letter supporting the Conservative candidate, Mr. Camps in the Burnley bye-election, Mr. Churchill says now that the Fiscal question is decided there is no difference in principle separating the Liberals and the Conservatives. On the contrary the main cleavage in principle existing in the British political life to-day is that separating the collectivist doctrines of Socialism from the ideas of individual liberty and free enterprise.—Reuter.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Feb. 24.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, speaking last night at Burnley where he is contesting bye-elections dealt with the international situation. He said that the outstanding fact was that whatever were the intentions of the Allied statesmen who represented their respective countries, the Peace treaties had not been just and a lasting settlement. The task that Mr. MacDonald and Government has to face was to arrest demoralisation, to establish real peace to restore trade and commerce and peace terms on such a firm foundation that never again would civilisation be threatened with a similar experience.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL LABOUR POLICY.

A CONFERENCE IN EMPIRE EXHIBITION WEEK.

LONDON, February 24.

The special correspondent of the "Observer" understands that a Conference of the Representatives of the industrial and political labour organisations in Britain, Dominions and India is to be held in London during the British Empire Exhibiton and will last for several days. The Agenda include development of the inter-Empire trade, emigration and status of the subjects within the Empire. It is hoped that the result will be an evolution of something like an Imperial Labour Policy.—Reuter.

REDUCTION IN TAXATION ANTICIPATED.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Feb. 24.

The Sunday "Times" understands that although the Chancellor of Exchequer will have a surplus when national accounts are closed next month Mr. Snowden does not expect to be able in his first budget to undertake large measures for cutting the taxation. Newspapers, however, declare there is a possibility of reduction in the taxes on sugar and tea.—Reuter.

FIRST FRUITS OF POINCARE'S TRIUMPH.

LONDON, February 25.

Paris—The first executive act following the passage of the financial proposals is the decree forbidding access for foreigners to the Stock Exchanges except with special premission.—Reuter.

PROSPECTS OF FRENCH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, February 24.

Paris.—M. Briand speaking at a banquet of the Radical Socialists in Carcassonne prophesied certain victory for the Left parties in the forthcoming elections provided the Republicans made a common cause. M. Briand advocated creation of atmosphere of peace by which Germany would feel that her neighbours would enable her to achieve peace that was real.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

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ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

In the Assembly Pandit Malaviya asked for adjournment of the House to consider the firing at Jaito. The Home Member raised an objection on principle that the affairs of Indian States could not be discussed in the Assembly. The President upheld the point of order and ruled out of order the motion for adjournment. A number of Swarajists and Independents including Pandit Malaviya withdrew from the Chamber.

PANDIT MALAVIYA MOVES ADJOURNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

The Legislative Assembly met this morning. Mr. Kidwai was sworn in.

When the hour struck twelve Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya asked for permission to move the adjournment of the House to discuss the occurrences of the 21st instant at Jaito (Nabha), occurrences, which he said had resulted in the death of a number of His Majesty's subjects variously estimated between fourteen and one hundred and fifty. That deaths had taken place was undeniable and that firing was resorted to by the officers at Jaito was also undeniable. The question then was as to how the firing took place and how it was that numerous deaths had occurred. To consider how the situation arose it was necessary to go back on the previous incident.

Sir Malcolm Hailey:—May I have the permission to interrupt the Hon. Member, Sir? I deplore the occurrences that took place at Jaito. Wherever the responsibility or whatever the cause, I join him in deploring the occurrences but it is desirable purely on a point of order to know whether this adjournment motion can be moved because the occurrences took place in an Indian State territory.

The President pointed out that under the rules there could be no discussion either by way of a resolution or by a motion for adjournment on a matter affecting the relations of His Majesty's Government or the Governor-General in Council or Governor-General with any Prince or Chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty's Government or relating to the affairs of any Prince or Chief or to the administration of any Indian territory. Pandit Malaviya could not therefore move the adjournment but he (the President) was prepared to hear Pandit Malaviya.

ADMINISTRATOR'S VISIT TO DELHI.

Pandit Malaviya: Sir, I am not discussing the question relating to the administration of the affairs of any Native Indian territory. I submit that the death of so many of his Majesty's Indian subjects is a matter to be considered by this house and the Government of India. I wish to confine my proposition specifically to the incidents at Jaito. If I refer to any prior incident it is only to explain connected incidents. I do not go into the question of the deposition of the Maharaja of Nabha on its merit or to say anything regarding the administration which has been substituted in the Nabha State. But I hope any member of this Assembly is entitled to raise any discussion on this extraordinary affair relating to the deaths of several of His Majesty's Indian subjects.

Sir Malcolm Hailey on a point of order again said that the rule makes no difference between the ordinary administration or any incident of any extraordinary nature arising in the course of the administration of the Indian States. The State for the time being is administered by a British officer, an officer of the Government of India, but the matter remains still one of principle, namely, that it relates to the administration of an Indian State.

Pandit Malaviya: May I ask the Hon. the Home Member if Mr. William Johnston is an officer of the Government of India and, secondly, if he came to Delhi two days before the occurrence took place at Jaito in order to take instructions from the Government of India?

Sir Malcolm Hailey: Mr. William Johnston is an officer of the Government of India and is now acting as Administrator of the Nabha Territory. He has, from time to time, taken instructions from the Government of India.

Pandit Malaviya: Did he come two days before the occurrence took place?

Sir Malcolm Hailey: He was in Delhi some days before.

The President:—The Hon. Pandit has not satisfied me that he is within his rights in asking for permission.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Pandit Malaviya: I want you to consider whether the rule is meant to cover an extraordinary case like this i.e. the occurrences on the 21st at Jaito. I submit that the rule does not debar the consideration of such a serious situation where the Prince has gone out of his State under an agreement with the Government of India and where the Government of India have appointed an administrator of their own who is acting under the instructions of the Government of India through the Home Member or the Viceroy. Moreover, the incident involved the death of His Majesty's subjects who reside not in the Indian State but in the British territory of the Punjab.

Mr. Rangachariar:—I want to know whether it could be the intention of the rule that such a serious question could not be discussed. The circumstances do not refer to the ordinary administration. I ask, in view of the seriousness of the situation, whether the rule should not at once be modified.

The President:—I would ask the Hon. Mr. Rangachariar (Deputy-President) what he would have done if he had been in the chair. The rules are both wide and explicit and this is not a subject which can be discussed on the floor of this house.

Thereupon Pandit Malaviya collected the papers before him and withdrew from the Chamber followed by a number of Swarajists.

NATIONALIST MEMBERS WITHDRAW.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE TO AKALIS.

'PANDIT MALAVIYA BUBBLING WITH RAGE"

IMPORTANT DEBATE EXPECTED TO-DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, February 25.

The result of Pandit Malaviya's efforts to move for the adjournment of the Assembly on the firing at Jaito (Nabha) was just as I anticipated last night. The President ruled the motion out of order on the ground that it related to the Administration of an Indian State. Of course, the President was technically correct but the question is whether Nabha is an Indian State or not now, that it is under a British Administrator. This point was not sufficiently brought out by Pandit Malaviya who looked depressed and full of sorrow. As one who had just come back from Amritsar, Pandit Malaviya was evidently aware of some details of this unfortunate shooting affair. He told the house that, according to his information, the number of deaths at Jaito reached even the figure of one hundred and fifty and as they were Indian subjects of His Majesty and not of an Indian ruler, the Assembly was entitled to discuss the question. Panditji knew what every one in Delhi knew that Mr. Wilson Johnston the Administrator, had been here a few days before the occurrence and it was presumed, as a Government officer, he must have taken some instructions relating to the march of the Jatha from Amritsar. Pandit Malaviya, therefore, sufficiently hinted that the Government of India having given the long rope to the Nabha Administrator they were answerable for their conduct and that was why he was moving for adjournment. Sir Malcolm Hailey knew he was behind a strong wall in the rule which prohibits the discussion of any subject relating to Administration of India States and therefore he was profuse in his customary tears for the unfortunate victims.

It was not that every Swarajist and Nationalist left the hall; they had previously at their party meeting decided against such a course. However, Pandit Malaviya was bubbling with rage and so he told those who were with him outside the Chamber to agree to send a cable of protest to the Secretary of State and pointing out the enormity of the affair at Jaito. But they all requested the Pandit to reserve his energies on the resolutions to come up to-morrow on the Sikh question. First of all there is the resolution by Sardar Gulab Singh for a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into te grievances of Sikhs and report on the Akali movement. This is a wide resolution and will open the flood gates of eloquence bringing within its scope not only Jaito but everything connected with the Akali movement. Therefore, they assured the Pandit of their united support. If Government is to oppose the resolution, I am sure they will be defeated.

But Pandit Malaviya wants to express his feelings outside the Assembly Chamber as well and so a public meeting is being arranged and will probably be held near the Jumma Musjid to-morrow. There are also other resolutions for the release of Hasrat Mohani and Sardar Karak Singh and certain amendments appear on the agenda favouring better treatment to these prisoners. From all points of view, therefore, to-morrow promises to be interesting and momentous.

COMMOTION IN AMRITSAR

AKALIS POURING INTO CITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 25.

Some Honorary Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners of Amritsar have issued a notice informing the public that it was most desirable in the interests of peace that the spread of false rumours should be checked. They observe that the Government communique about the happenings at Jaito is fairly explanatory and sufficiently correct. Some of the Sikh gentlemen signatories of the poster, have been subjected to severe criticism and intimidation at the hands of the Akalis who it is understood have threatened those people with serious consequences. A large number of Akalis is pouring into Amritsar and there is considerable local agitation which is apparent from many public meetings that have been held so far. Some seven wounded persons have arrived here from Jaito and they are being lodged in Guru Ramdas Hospital and are under the treatment of doctors of Akalis who describe that their condition is not dangerous.

WOUNDED AKALIS ATTENDED TO

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 25.

As previously wired a party consisting of Doctors Chunilal, Bhatia, Hansraj, Madan, Santdas and Partap Singh with about twenty compounders, dressers and attendants left Amritsar and reached Jaito on the morning of the 23rd instant. They have submitted the following report:—"As we had wired to the Administrator, Nabha and His Excellency the Viceroy praying for permission to attend on the wounded, so on our arrival at the boundary of the State the Administrator kindly came over in the company of another British officer and the Chief of the Police and agreed to admit three of us on giving a verbal undertaking that we would limit ourselves to medical relief only with three dressers. We were to see that the rest of the men were sent back, as their own arrangements at the time were ample and the number of casualties was not so large as rumoured. The rest of the men returned in the motors and we were conducted to the camp by the Chief Police officer who did everything to make us comfortable. As the wounded were being dressed and got ready for entrainment to Ferozepore for distribution to hospitals we were taken by Mr. Wilson-Johnston himself and introduced to the Senior Medical Officer working there. There were three I.M.S. officers who had arrived the previous afternoon. Two of them were Indians and they were working with three sub-assistant surgeons and a number of orderlies. They had been dressing cases and had just finished an amputation of the leg below the knee. We lent them a hand and dressed the remainder of the cases which were being removed. This done we went to the station to see the patients put into the train. Second class carriages had been provided for serious or lying cases and third class for those who could sit up. About twenty-two cases left by this train and Dr. Santdas was specially allowed to travel and to help these cases on the way. We had a look round the hospital tents and the remaining patients and found they numbered 23, including a couple of fever cases. There were no other wounded in the camp hospital besides these and as these cases were not serious and were being looked after by the medical officers there we thought it best to leave the next morning. Some of the cases appeared to be buckshot and some showed bullet wounds."

LATEST FIGURES OF CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 25.

Accounts of the Jaito affair have appeared from the pen of several persons who describe themselves as eye-witnesses. The exact number of casualties is, however, still unknown and the latest description from a few professors estimates the wounded at about 80 and the killed at about 40.

From reliable sources, it is learnt that there have taken place five more deaths from amongst the persons wounded there and thus according to the official version the number of killed comes up to 19. Between these figures and the others mentioned by some responsible eye-witnesses there does not appear to be much difference.

Rai Sahib Amarnath O. B. E. Magistrate First Class, has been recalled from leave and ordered to proceed to Jaito.

ALL QUIET AT JAITO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Feb. 24.

The latest news from Jaito about the Akali situation states that all is quiet.

Three private medical practitioners have arrived from Amritsar and are assisting the State medical staff in attending the wounded.

MAHATMAJI'S MESSAGE TO AKALIS.

"STOP SENDING ANY MORE JATHA."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, February 25.

Mahatma Gandhi has addressed the following to the Akali Sikhs:—

Dear Countrymen,—It was with great distress that I heard about the shooting of an Akali Jatha on the orders of the Administrator of the Nabha State resulting in several members being killed and many more wounded. In reply to telegrams, beyond sending a message of sympathy, I had no wish to say or do anything more. It is contrary to the wish of Col. Maddock who has covered me with every form of kindness during my illness that I am undertaking a moderate amount of activity in the shape of informing myself of the prevailing situation in the country. The following telegram just received from Zira, "Come unminding health condition soon.—Akali Jatha" compels me to say something in connection with the tragedy just mentioned. I do not happen to know the sender of the telegram but had it been at all possible for me I would certainly have gone down in reply to the message. The wound being yet unhealed, any such journey is a physical impossibility. I am, therefore, doing the next best thing. I need hardly assure the Akali Sikhs of my sympathy in the loss of so many brave men and many more being wounded. Without full facts before me, I am unable to say whether the march of a large number of men in order to pay devotion to the shrine of Gangsar at Jaito was or was not justified. But I would ask the Akali Sikhs not to send any more Jathas without further deliberation and consultation with those leaders outside the Sikh community who have hitherto been giving them advice. It would be well to stop and watch developments arising out of the tragedy. One of the telegrams received by me tells me that the Jatha remained throughout strictly non-violent. You have, from the very commencement, claimed that your movement is perfectly non-violent and religious. I would like every one of us to understand all the implications of non-violence.

I am not unaware of the fact that Non-violence is not your final creed. It is therefore, doubly incumbent upon you to guard against any Violence in thought or word creeping in the Movement. Over 25 Years of the Practice of Non-Violence in the Political field has shown me as clearly as day light that in every act of ours we have to watch our thoughts and words in connection with the movement in which we may be engaged. Non-violence is impossible without deep humility and the strictest regard for truth and if such non-violence has been possible in connection with movements not termed religious, how much easier it should be with those like you who are conducting a strictly religious movement.

I have deemed it necessary to reiterate what I used to say about non-violence before my imprisonment because I have observed, during my brief study of the events of the past years that we, who claim to be engaged in a non-violent movement, have not fully in thought and speech conformed to our creed during the past two years as we certainly did not during the previous years. I am sorry to have to say that what I wrote about ourselves in the pages of "Young India" during the three months prior to my arrest holds truer to-day than it did then.

I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that, had we practised non-violence in the sense I mean during all these five years, we would not only have achieved our common goal but there would be to-day no differences and quarrels between Hindus and Mussalmans. In drawing your attention, therefore, to the necessity of non-violence in your special struggle about your Gurudwaras, I do not wish to be understood to mean that there has been greater disregard of the essentials of non-violence amongst you than amongst the other communities.

But a word of caution is more necessary in your case because you have never flagged. You have been incessantly active in the pursuit of your special goal. I would, therefore, have you to search yourselves and if you find that you have not been true to the standard you set before yourselves to cease further demonstration for the time being and perform the necessary cleaning process before beginning anew and I doubt not that your efforts will be crowned with success. I remain, your friend, and servant.

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S MESSAGE.

AGREES WITH MAHATMAJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, February 25.

Lala Lajpat Rai intended to start for Lahore immediately on hearing the news of the Jaito affair but Mahatma Gandhi peremptorily asked him not to leave Poona in his weak state of health. Lalaji is getting slight fever for the last three days and is under the treatment of the throat specialist, Dr. Chiplunkar. Lala Lajpat Rai has addressed the following to the Akalis.

Lalaji says:—The news at Jaito has shocked me though I cannot say I was quite unprepared for it. I would beg of the Shiromani Gurdwar Prabhandak Committee to postpone sending further Jathas to Jaito for the present as requested by Mahatma Gandhi so that their well wishers among the National leaders may have time to consider the whole matter and decide as to the advice they should give to the Akalis.

NEXT CONGRESS AT BELGAUM.

VENUE FINALLY SETTLED.

KEEN COMPETITION IN KARNATAK P. C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Feb. 25.

The adjourned meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee commenced yesterday at 9 in the morning and continued discussion till 12 noon on the venue question. Heated discussion ensued on the preferability of individual claims. As the speakers who had to lay before the meeting all the claims of their places had not finished addressing the House, the meeting was again adjourned to 3 p.m. When it met in the afternoon the discussion on the venue was concluded after two more hours' debate, making in all over eight hours of discussion. Voting commenced at 5 p.m. Voting was by secret ballot.

When the result of the voting was declared, it was found Belgaum got the largest number of votes. Consequently the ensuing Congress will be held at Belgaum. It may now be safely predicted that the Southern India non-Brahmin Conference will also be held side by side with the Congress there and every avenue of rapprochement between the communities will be explored and it is hoped with success.

The leaders from all places who were dead in earnest for getting the Congress to their own places congratulated Belgaum on the honour it secured and assured Sjt. Gangadharrao of their whole-hearted support. The representatives from the Native States also expressed their eagerness to work under Sjt. Gangadharrao's leadership in making the Belgaum Congress a grand success.

The Committee then confirmed the resolution of its Executive passed at Dharwar on the 14th instant regarding the Constructive Programme—of enrolling one lac members, collecting fifty thousand rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund and registering four lacs of khaddar production and sale during the current year in the province. The meeting then adjourned to 8 a.m. to-day for the consideration of other items on the agenda.

DOCKER'S STRIKE.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

LEAFIELD (Oxford), Feb. 24.

The terms of settlement of the dock strike provisionally accepted by the leaders of the Men's Union were communicated to the mass meetings of strikers at various ports to-day. The manifesto issued by the National Strike Commitee to their fellow members urged an unanimous acceptance of the proposed settlement. After pointing out that there was a small difference in the terms secured as compared with the demands put forward the manifesto states that the offered settlement provides for, firstly, improved machinery for dealing with all questions of disputes and claims. Secondly, the maintenance of a national agreement. Thirdly, reaffirmation of forty-four hour week and a half day minimum. The manifesto concludes, "Negotiations Committee and the National Strike Committee unanimously advise the country to accept the terms so that we may be able to arrange as complete and orderly the resumption of work as the strike has been complete and orderly." It appears likely that the advice of the leaders will be accepted by the strikers, and already at some of the ports decision in favour of this course has been adopted. Both at Bristol and Newcastle the settlement terms were ratified this afternoon.—Reuter.

LONDON, February 25.

In addition to the acceptance expressed at the meetings of the dockers at Hull, Newcastle and Bristol, 5,000 Liverpool dockers to-day agreed with enthusiasm to accept the employers' offer. There were only 3 dissentients; and at an overflow meeting of 1,500 a resolution in favour of acceptance was carried unanimously.—Reuter.

DOCKERS DECIDE ON RESUMPTION.

LONDON, February 25.

Yesterday's mass meetings of Dockers throughout the country without exception decided in favour of resumption, which is thus inevitable to-morrow except in the case of Stevedores whose Union claims twenty-five thousand members mostly in London.—Reuter.

GLASGOW DOCKERS IN FAVOUR.

LONDON, February 25.

A mass meeting of the Glasgow dockers yesterday was overwhelmingly in favour of the acceptance of the employers' offer; but meetings of the members of the Stevedores' Union at Poplar and Canning Town decided to continue the strike pending a settlement of their demand for an increase of half a crown a day and twenty-five per cent on piece work rates.—Reuter.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

A QUIET DAY.

LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT.

On Monday the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council were marked by dryness throughout the day. Three Government bills were passed practically unopposed for the first reading, though the official benches had taken the precaution of keeping their rank and file of nominated and official members in reserve all throughout for an emergency in view of the sad experience of the previous day when the Bill for the amendment of the Court Fees Act was thrown out unceremoniously by the Swarajists with the help of the Independents. The necessity, however, did not arise of going to the division on Monday for the Swarajists and Independents appeared to have agreed to let the bills go to the Select Committees after having given a good shaking to the Government benches in regard to their views.

The tons of the Leader of the House and the movers of the bills was conciliatory and amicable and they tried to show a spirit of sweet reasonableness by agreeing to take their critics on the Select Committees. Rao Saheb Dadubhai in his usual humorous manner essayed some good knocks at his official opponents but he lacks voice and is always inaudible at the press table. Unless both official and non-official members make up their minds to speak out clearly and loudly the public stands in risk of being denied the privilege of knowing their views.

LAND REVENUE CODE AMENDMENT.

The Council began the proceedings with interpellations which were of a very dry character. The third list of questions and answers was placed on the table.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta the Revenue Member, then introduced the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879. The objects of this bill were to empower the Collector or Superintendent of Survey to pass an order for fining, reducing suspending or dismissing any revenue officer subordinate to him whose monthly salary did not exceed Rs. 35. It also empowered any authority superior to the Collector or Superintendent of Survey to pass such an order against a revenue officer whose monthly salary did not exceed Rs. 90. It also provided a new section namely 69A, in the Act, which, while vesting mineral rights including the rights of access and occupation in Government over unalienated land and alienated land in which the mineral rights were reserved to Government by the terms of the grant, obliged Government or their assignees desiring to exercise such rights to compensate the holders of surface interests. The mineral products touched by the section covered valuable minerals and included all metals and coal but not building stone, sand, clay, gravel or murum.

Another section was sought to be amended in order to empower the Collector to alter the boundaries of a village so as to transfer lands from one village to another in the same taluka.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan (Thana) in opposing said the measures proposed to be introduced were extremely harsh and it would bring more oppression to the people. The Land Revenue Code was ill-drafted and was a drastic code. The revenue officers already wielded infinite power and he refused to add any further power that would operate as oppression over the poor ryot. Section 69A, he said, particularly was very drastic. By this section Government claimed to have right of access on any number of holdings across the holding over which there might be mineral. This was, he said, in conflict with the Easement Act. Not only this, but, the Government had claimed the right of access and occupation of other surrounding land that may be necessary for offices, workmen's dwellings, construction of roads, railways or tram lines etc. He thought this bill gave extraordinary power to the executive the exercise of which would operate harshly upon the ryot.

The Thakor of Kerwada (Gujerat Sardars and Inamdars' supported the first reading of the bill subject to certain changes in the wordings of the section relating to Inamdars safeguarding their interests.

AGAINST HOLDER'S INTERESTS.

Mr. D. B. Adwani (Karachi) said the bill created entirely a new right and gave powers to Government which took away the initial rights of a holder.

Mr. C.M. Saptarishi (Ahmednagar) opposing said the bill gave arbitrary power to the executive and he advised the House to throw it out.

Mr. M.D. Karki (Kanara) opposed on principle as it would operate harshly upon people.

Mr. F.G. Pratt (Commissioner, N.D.) said the bill contemplated the development of the mineral wealth of the country. Everybody knew that the industrial wealth of the country was in its infancy. The mines and mineral products which now existed constituted the mineral property of the country. Many people thought that mineral wealth was a valuable asset and required development.

He hoped the House which was based on democratic principles would not entertain the mischievous opposition which was directly for monopoly. There was a great school of thought, he said in European countries that mineral wealth should be nationalized. The Hon. gentlemen who opposed however, tell the House, to denationalize it and make it private property.

HOME MEMBER'S PLEA.

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) said that the principle of the bill was to provide compensation to the tenant when the necessary right of way to work the mines rested in the State. Another important principle was to provide that the tenants in Sharakati villages should not have to pay higher rent to the inamdars than they had to pay Government. He thought the principles laid down were fair both to the State and the people and would be accepted by the House. The bill provided compensation to the holders by the Government for exercising the right of wages.

Khan Saheb A.M. Mansuri, (Ahmedabad and Surat) in supporting the first reading of the bill said, the Bill aimed at increasing the national wealth and advancement of the country. There was a general cry in the country that nothing was done by the Government for the advancement of the country and that high salaries were paid to the Indian Civil Service. He hoped therefore this Bill which was for increasing the national wealth would be supported.

"FURTHER HARASSMENT POSSIBLE."

Mr. H.B. Shivdasani (Surat) said the Bill was vague and liable to a wide interpretation. The people were afraid of investing the revenue officers with wide powers. Some revenue officers harassed the people with a view to get promotion. He thought the Bill was a retrograde measure and should be rejected.

A closure was applied and the Bill was passed the first reading and was referred to a Select Committee without a division.

KARACHI PORT TRUST ACT

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (General Member) then introduced Bill No. V of 1924, a bill further to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886. The objects and reasons of the Bill were:—"to secure adequate representation of Indian commercial interests on the Board of Trustees for the Port of Karachi. As at present constituted the Board is composed of 11 members of whom 7 are nominated and 4 elected. It is proposed to raise the number of trustees to 14, of whom 5 including the Chairman and a representative of the North Western Railway, will be nominated, and 9 elected. Of the 5 additional seats thus thrown open to election 4 are allotted to representatives of such Indian commercial bodies as the Governor-in-Council may from time to time appoint in this behalf and one additional seat is allotted to a representative of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce."

Mr. G. Patel, Mill-owners' Association, (Ahmedabad) said, the European Chambers of Commerce were given a greater proportion of seats than the Indian Mercantile communities who were left in the back ground. He drew the attention of the Select Committee and the Hon. mover of the Bill to this discrepancy.

Mr. D.B. Adwani (Karachi City) said the Indian Mercantile bodies were not given proper representation because perhaps Government did not know them or no proper publicity was made in regard to this bill. The Indian Mercantile Community required proper representation and he hoped the Select Committee would make good the deficiency.

EUROPEAN MONOPOLY.

Mr. K.F. Nariman (Bombay City South) said, so far the European element was predominating on the Board, but now, the time had come to make Indian labour and Indian element predominating. In the Bill four seats were allotted to European Chamber of Commerce, but the claims of the Indian mercantile bodies were entirely ignored. Even the North-Western Railway was given representation but not the Indian mercantile community.

Mr. J.K. Mehta, (Bombay City North) said so far representation on the Port Trust Boards was practically, a monopoly of European concerns. It was Sir Chimanlal A. Setalwad who by amending the Bombay Port Trust Act last year placed the Indian commercial community and the Chambers of Commerce on the same basis. Mr. Mehta submitted that the principle should be recognised that representations on the Improvement Trusts and the Port Trusts should be the monopoly of the Indian commercial interests and that the European commercial interests should be satisfied with only one seat.

A VITAL PRINCIPLE.

In Western countries, he said, not a single foreigner would be allowed on their Port Trust.

In India too, the same principle should be applied and the interests of Indian commerce and Indian labour should be placed in the forefront. He admitted that there was certain amount of British trade in Karachi, but that trade was expended by Indians. The British trade interest was hindering India's interest more than the foreign bureaucracy and he failed to understand why this foreign element should have preponderating voice on the Port Trust. This anomaly had created a situation which no self-respecting country in the world would tolerate. In foreign countries representations on the Port Trust were a sacrosanct and a monopoly of the children of the soil and he protested that the Hon. Member in charge of the bill should have made no provision for adequate Indian representations. Besides he failed to understand why proceedings of the Port Trust were not kept open to the press while in the case of the Improvement Trust and the Municipal Corporation this privilege was allowed. He urged that the press should be allowed to the meetings of the Port Trust board and a provision to that effect should be made in the bill.

Mr. H.B. Shivdasani (Surat) said Indians should have a predominating voice in the determination of the policy of their country. The bill did not provide sufficient representation of the Indian element on the Port Trust board and he urged the member in charge of the bill as well as the Select Committee to take this deficienty into their consideration.

EUROPEAN "SYMPATHY" FOR INDIAN DEMAND.

Mr. F. Clayton (Karachi Chamber of Commerce) said he had sympathy for the demand of increased Indian representations but the conditions prevailing in Karachi were such that direct representations were impracticable There were seven or eight associations in Karachi at present, principal among which were the Indian Merchans' Association, Piece Goods Association, Buyers and Sellers Chamber and Karachi Sundry Merchants' Association. The last named had broken down twenty times during the last twenty years and it had recently broken down and at the time he was speaking perhaps again revived. The Piece Goods Association was an exporting and importing body and it was difficult to give direct representation to all.

The Chamber of Commerce of Karachi was not solely for Europeans for there were also Indian members on that body and the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber was a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

After the Hon. mover had replied, the bill passed the first reading and was referred to the Select Committee, Mr. K.F. Nariman dissenting.

BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah then moved the first reading of Bill No. X of 1924 a bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act of 1901 for the first reading which was agreed to and referred to a Select Committee.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. today when demands for budget grants would be discussed.

REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA

REPUBLIC ESTABLISHED?

LONDON, February 25.

Athens.—Newspapers publish rumours of a Communist revolution which they assert has broken out in Bulgaria. The Republic is stated to have been established, King Boris expelled, and the Premier and certain Cabinet Ministers murdered.

No confirmation of these rumours can be obtained from the official sources.—Reuter.

REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, February 25.

Paris.—The Bulgarian Legation denies the report that there has been a revolution in Bulgaria.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS IN PALATINATE.

FRENCH AUTHORITIES' INTERVENTION.

LONDON, February 25.

Berlin.—A Munich message says that the French occupation authorities have forbidden the holding of elections in the Palatinate on April sixth for the Bavarian Diet.—Reuter.

WIRELESS COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, February 25.

According to the "Daily Telegraph" the Wireless Committee's report definitely recommends that the whole of the Imperial services should be controlled and worked by the Post Office, while foreign services should be left to private enterprise.—Reuter.

SWARAJ PARTY'S PROGRAMME.

IMPORTANT CONVERSATIONS AT POONA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 25.

Pandit Motilal Nehru left Poona last night for Bombay en route to Delhi. He was entertained at *pan supari* by the local Swaraj Party members yesterday morning.

During the last two days, Pandit Motilal and Lala Lajpatrai held conversations with Mahatma Gandhi on the present situation. The interviews being private publicity of details has been prohibited. However, it can be definitely stated that the conversations do not necessitate any change for the present in the programme of the Swaraj party in the Assembly.

Pandit Motilal is again expected here in March.

C. WARD BY-ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A vacancy has just been caused among the C. Ward representatives in the Corporation by the sad and premature death of Seth Hansraj Pragji Thackersey. The rate payers of the Bhuleshwar Ward will soon be called upon to elect a member in the vacancy thus caused, and at this juncture a serious responsibility rests on their shoulders. They must see that a staunch Nationalist is returned to the Corporation.

It is likely that several candidates will be putting forward their own claims to the confidence of the rate payers. I think that it is better that Mr. R. Venkat Ram of the "Bombay Chronicle" who was a candidate at the last general election and who was prevailed upon by some friends to withdraw his candidature should be induced to stand as a candidate for the by-election. Of course Mr. Venkatram is a thorough-going Nationalist; he is a member of the All-India Congress Committee and is a good and capable fighter. It is therefore, the duty of the Municipal Nationalist Party and all the Nationalist voters to support Mr. Venkat Ram's Candidature.—Yours, etc.,

ISHWARLAL LALLUBHAI KAJI.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies attended the Annual Meeting of the Scottish Orphanage Society at Mahim yesterday afternoon.

His Excellency gave a dinner party at Government House yesterday. The following had the honour of being invited. The Hon. Sir Norman and Lady Macleod, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Sir Frank Beaman, Lady Ratan Tata, Mirza Asadullah Khan Maniol-Mulk, Dr. and Mrs. A. Lafar, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hambro Danchell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Muller, Lt Colonel F. P. Mackie, Dr. H. Y. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Buchanan Commander and Mrs. H. Digby-Beste, Commander Guy L. Coleridge, Mr. D. Healey, Mr. F. Oliveira, Commander and Mrs. H. Hodgkinson, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. C. H. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Nissim, Major and Mrs. G. C. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. J. Roose, Mr. and Mrs. S. Woods-Hill, Mr. N. N. Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. H. Mackenzie, Mr. Hussain B. Tyabji, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Pearson, Mr. A. F. Hood, Dr. and Mrs. W. Nunan, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar, Mr. F. C. Annesley, Mr. R. R. Hynd and Miss Grosvenor.

A SOLEMN FARCE.

"NATIONAL CONVENTION."

MRS. BESANT'S PUPPET SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 24.

The Besant Conference which sat for two hours yesterday discussing grave problems in the name of the nation has passed away unnoticed in Delhi. The attendance which was seventyfive the previous day further dwindled into fortytwo, including, of course, the visitors.

Of the two Swarajists first present there was latterly only one (Mr Lohakare) and the number of Independents melted away as the time for tea advanced. But Mr. Rangachariar who was absent on the previous day put in his appearance, as Mrs. Besant said, to enlighten the otherwise ambiguous proposition which was the only material one before the Assembly. What was the absence of the Nationalists and the Swarajists due to? This was the question on everybody's lips. The answer came forth that this was a Conference of Constitutionalists and that even in this Conference the Swarajists we represented by Mr. Lohokare. Indeed Mr Bepin Chandra Pal, in the course of his speech supporting the main proposition, said that the Swarajists were in the Conference in spirit of not in body. But what was the fact? From enquiries made I am able to state that invitations to attend the Conference were not extended to the majority of the Swarajists and the bulk of the strong Independent Nationalists but only to those bosom friends of the Theosophists who would come and applaud the election of Mrs. Annie Besant as a member of the deputation to England to shake the world's opinion and bring in the millennium. Mrs. Besant declared that, after her forthcoming visit to England, there would be no necessity of sending deputations because by April she would coerce the British nation (not the will-o'-the wisp', as Pandit Motilal Nehru would ungenerously describe it) to grant responsibility to Indians in their internal affairs and partial control in other directions.

A RAGING AND TEARING CAMPAIGN.

If this was not done then there would be a raging and tearing campaign throughout India, if we are to believe the statements in her literature profusely distributed in that big audience of forty-five. And what is her support for this? She believes that because the Right Hon. Sastri and Sir Sivaswami Iyer and a few others have lent their support to the resolution passed in this so-called National Conference, she has got the support of the entire legislatures in India! Although one hundred and thirty members of the various legislatures had signed the idea of a National convention, still not more than twenty were able to put in their appearance. This in itself was an eloquent proof of the reality of their interest or heart in the show. And yet Mr. Sastri who took part in the proceedings averred that this was not Mrs. Besant's fad but a 'national will' freely expressed. But why were the Nationalists then not invited? The real answer lies in the justifiable presumption that she did not want to invite oppositionists. I know many Swarajists were willing to attend the Conference if invited but they could not, in the absence of any invitation. Ordinary etiquette required, before speaking in the name of the nation that, at least the representatives of the nation at present in the Assembly would be invited. Curiously enough those who had not even signed the convention idea but were present as friends took the leading part in the farce. In this I am to include Sir Purshotamdas Thakardas who, I am told, had, not subscribed to the idea when he supported the adoption of Mrs. Besant's report.

DEMAND FOR ROYAL COMMISSION.

In spite of this unrepresentative and extremely sectional character of the gathering, a resolution was passed just as resolutions are passed in any National Liberal Federation meetings. The Right Hon. Sastri was asked to move the proposition for a Royal Commission so that, "immediate steps be taken" to the establishment of full responsible Government in the provinces and the transference of all departments in the centre except, of course, foreign affairs and the army but that suitable provisions should be made for placing the army under the control of the Indian Legislature "as early as practicable." But who wanted the Royal Commission? Not the Swarajists not the extreme Nationalists like Mr. Shunmoogam Chettyar and Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar whose faith in Royal Commissions had gone after the Lee Commission's farce but a few Independents like Mr. Pal and liberals like Sir Sivaswami Iyer and the Right Hon. Sastri. Indeed, the division of feeling on this subject was clear when early last week Pandit Motilal Nehru had to withdraw his motion of sending a protest cable to England against any appointment of a Royal Commission in the face of threatened secession from the party by a few Independents. These Independents mustered strong to support Mr. Sastri whose speech left no doubt on the efficacy of this panacea of all ills in India. The Round Table Conference had been tabooed by Government and so we Indians should not harp upon that demand, said Mr. Sastri who, relying on the veracity of a special cable from London to a notoriously Liberal organ in India, hoped that Lord Olivier would announce on the 26th in Parliament the appointment of a Royal Commission and that such a step would please even Pandit Motilal Nehru because this leader of the Swarajists had not expressly negatived the Royal Commission proposal!

HAVING IT BOTH WAYS.

But what about the principle of self-determination in accordance with which, the seventy-six legislators had voted for a Round Table Conference? To this Mr. Sastri answered that if this Royal Commission's efforts proved unsatisfactory then they could call a convention as suggested by Mrs. Besant. As if the whole of India is behind her in it. The resolution found support from Mr. Pal who was afraid of the obstruction policy in the Legislatures and therefore appealed to the good sense of Britishers to save a probable paralysis of the administration in India and of progress among the Indians but there was Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed who, rather inconveniently to some hearers, interjected, "Have Britishers any good sense?" Mr. Rangachariar moved an amendment by way of addition to the proposition in order to make it clear that, as regards the Army, there must be at least one Indian in an advisory capacity to the Commander-in-Chief, otherwise as Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru reminded, India would have to wait for centuries before the Army could be Indianised and controlled by Indians.

THE "NATION'S DECISION".

The resolution and the amendment having been voted without any the slightest whisper of opposition from any one in that vast gathering of forty-five representatives of the nation, the pleasant task of sending a deputation to England was mooted and Mrs. Besant's name was proposed amid cheers along with that of the Right Hon. Sastri and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. These persons would be able to call a meeting in some corner of London with the aid of the British auxiliary under the leadership of Lady Emily Lutyens and vociferate, in the name of the National Conference. What then remained for the Conference? Only a vote of thanks to the chair. But the chair was not entirely silent. Sir Tej Bahadur, taking advantage of the occasion, unburdened himself of what he thought of the Assembly debate which he characterised as a mere dialectic victory. On the other hand, he described the Conference labours as a success for has he not told that the Lee Commission has nearly mortgaged the future of India by not undertaking the examination of the constitution along with the consideration of the Services question But he would not lose confidence in the Labour Party for there were in plenty the encouraging speeches of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald made in his unregenerate days so with hope within and God above the meeting of Theosophists dispersed.

Sheth Nagardas Purushottamdas of Rampur has donated a sum of Rs. 25,000 to the Society for the Propagation of the Jain Religion at Bhavnagar for a building of its own.—A. P.

The death took place of Sheth Vachhraj Trimbak, Nugger Sheth of Mahuva.—A. P.

Transhipment at the site of accident between Panoakil and Mahesar is still necessary but it is expected through communication will be restored by the 27th instant.—(A.P.)

(Continued from column 6.)

great decisions of policy on behalf of the University. The Registrar must accordingly be absolutely devoted to the University without any philanderings with a Joint Board or Advisory Council or anything of the sort. In the mediaeval ecclesiastical language, these are temptations, the handiwork of the devil, who will surely destroy the University if its Guardian suffers his interest to be dedected. I would have the Registrar almost on the same plane as the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, in pay and position, in status and influence.

But the Senate and the Syndicate cannot quite suffice. The real intellectual needs of the University must be catered for by a special Academic Council, that must consist of the members of the teaching staffs of the Colleges and the University combined. They must draw up courses of studies, regulate the directions of research, fix the times and conditions of University extension lectures and adult education classes, and prescribe the means of promoting the cultivation of arts and graces and Science and business also. The Academic Council may also be an elective body, though I do not see how the modern craze for democracy would suffer in allowing this body to be recruited by methods other than direct election.

The Academic Council as stated above will look after higher research in the University. But lest I be misunderstood, let me hasten to add, higher research cannot be made to order, nor be controlled and directed in a manner implied by the latter Professor P. A. Wadia has addressed to the "Times of India" apropos of Fr. Blatter's articles. You cannot dragoon the research student into writing monographs to suit your whims and fancies, your prejudices or superstitions. It is not merely that I see in such a suggestion the death-knell of all independence in research and original thinking that I disadvise against a hectoring, domineering Council for the regulation of research. With the prevailing prejudice, I am certain sure the Professor of Indian History will be gravely imperilled at the hands of such a Council of research regulation, did he dare to propound the thesis that the Black Hole of Calcutta was a figment of the brain of the late lamented and demented Mr. Holwell. The Professor of Economics, would be asked to purge himself of all political theories not approved of by the Economical Council of bureaucratic research directors. The dragemans of the University Patronage Disbusing Bureau may be warned that they would gain nothing by aping Hindenburg on a limited scale. Their battalions and regiments would be of no avail in warfare of the spirit. True research, Mr. Wadia rightly observes, is a delicate plant that needs the utmost freedom to flourish in. The trees must be allowed to obscure the forest. The tabulation of minute and innumerable details is a necessary preliminary, but original research ought to be something above that. Can you hector it into existence by a Directory or Council of supervision, or under whatever other designation you camouflage this instrument of coercion? I think not; and those who father such expedients must take heed whether by doing so they do not disclose the cloven hoof of personal animus or ambition.

UNIVERSITY REFORM IN BOMBAY.

(BY LUKHMIDAS KOWJEE TAIRSEE.

III

With the institution of mofussil Universities, and the reconstitution of the Bombay University, the task would have been complete, but for the compelment of reorganising the governing body of the University. No taxation without representation, sayeth the historian; and the reformer of the Bombay University must remember the maxim if he is to secure freedom from the incubus of official control and interference. The present authorities of the University are incurably somnolent. I am sure every school boy, and college man as well, for the matter of that, knows more about the African Circus than the Bombay University Senate and its doings. It may be a happy family, where they all play on varying keys the pangloss part to perfection; but that philosophy I very much doubt if they would be able to achieve a resurrection of the University. The public has a right to be distrustful of these soi-disant highbrows. There are no mysteries so great as those centring round the doings of the University, who easily finds hundreds and thousands to waste on imported talent, when the corresponding home-made article is left to starve, or, worse still, to be humiliated by search unending of an unwilling patronage. I suggest that this estrangement between the University and the public it has to cater for spiritually be abolished. Let the supreme body in the University Governance be equally representative of all the interests in the city. With the mofussil colleges lopped off from the University the Senate membership could easily be reduced to say 50, of which the University Professors may be ex-officio members, while the rest must be found in equal proportions from such preeminently civic bodies like the Corporation, the Port Trust, the Merchants' Chambers, the Mill-Owners' Association, the Central Labour Board, the Journalists' Institution, the teaching staff of the colleges and schools. University Senates so constituted cannot but become popular: and you may have the most edifying spectacle of the general elections for the University Senate every three years, or shall we make it five, on condition that the Senators do not become some University Caesar's slaves during the interval, when the great High-browns of the city would let themselves go for all they are worth, thereby perhaps teaching their charge more of human nature and its pottiness than in all their lectures put together. But flippancy apart, the Senate elections must not be suffered to remain the hole-and-corner affair they now are, any more than we can tolerate, in a University with the pretensions I have outlined for my Alma Mater, the existence of a standing official block in a perpetual majority of 'jobs'nis.' I would not have the seat of our highest learning prostituted in any way; and so with the exception of a small ex officio element of the highest ranks of University professors, I should make the entire governing body of the University freely elected by suitable constituencies within the city. That body will govern the University, in the sense of making bye-laws for the courses of studies, and the tests of proficiency, and the general power governing higher education and research. It will also have to see to the regular expansion of the University, besides the usual directions of postgraduate research already noticed, and carry superior education to the masses. They have made a beginning, some enthusiastic educationists, with what they call Adult Education. Let the University expand this laudable beginning into 'mass education' by means of the familiar device of University Extension Lectures, and Holiday courses of study in branches of learning likely to be useful or attractive to the masses. We must educate our masters, the coming democracy of India. And if the Bombay University falls behind in this highly urgent work, it will be cursed, and rightly cursed, by the future generations of Bombay, who will wonder what fathead ever devised the mocking title of an Urbs Prima for this city of slums and smoke.

Of course the Government of the University, in so far as it consists in the routine administrative work, must be entrusted to a board of efficient managers, who, besides being distinguished in the field of education, have not merely for that reason taken leave of managing abilities. This board of directors may or may not be representative; but it must be presided over by a man who is the whole-time supreme executive officer of the University. The suggestion is thus most welcome that the present honorary Vice-Chancellor must be converted into a full time supreme officer of the University, paid adequately if required.. But there is a slight amendment. The Vice-Chancellor turned the Managing Director will still need an efficient Secretary. The Bombay University is probably unique in the policy of having both its Registrar and its Vice-Chancellor honarary or half-tme officers, whose conception of their duties may be perfectly reasonable while the idea of the University can be symbolished by a Rip Van Winkle, but who become utterly out of place the moment the University is changed into a living volcano. There is nothing but universal praise for the absolute mechanical perfection that now rules in the office of the University Registrar. The soul of the economist cannot but be gratified by the spectacle of model economy the arrangements of combining several offices in one hand affords. But the pluralist Registrar of the Bombay University is too great a personage not to realise that the best interests of the University, and the greatest praise to himself as the Registrar thereof, cannot consist in timing to a minute the declaration of examination results. The Race Course could give him many a point in that regard. If the Vice-Chancellor is the head that plans, the Registrar ought to be the arm that executes,

(Continued in column 5).

EAST AND WEST.

India.

Mr. Macdonald has written a preface to the relations of his Government with India. There is much more to be said, and he will say it. It was well to utter an emphatic warning to certain Indian parties against tactics of violence or obstruction. There were, however, other sentences in the message, which will have to be underlined no less heavily, as we go on. The invitation to the Indians "to come nearer to us" was not quoted, for some reason or other, either by Signor Mussolini or the "Times" when they expressed their admiration for this message, nor have we seen much comment on the concluding passage, and its "appeal to the British authorities," that "the approach an the goodwill should be mutual." These are as much the guiding thoughts of Mr. Macdonald's mind, as the sentences which conveyed his detestation of violent methods. On these we know that his own policy will be based. So to act, in the short span of time given to us, that there will be less cause for the despair which dr ves men to obstruction and violence—that will be the aim of our positive policy.—"New Leader."

Premier's message.

The Prime Minister's message to India published by Reuter is as welcome as it is important. At the present juncture, whe there are so many fomenters of discard in the Indian Empire, it is eminently desirable that the head of the British Governmen should state his position in unmistakable terms. Mr. Macdonatld did well to say "No party in Great Britain will be cowed by threats of force, or by policies designed to bring government to a standstill." He also stated his belief that "if progress is to be well rooted" it can only be obtained by constitutional methods. Such a statement does not, of course, imply a lack of sympathy with India's upward struggle towards responsible government, but it does mean that the British Government does not intend to be stampeded into giving a further instalment of freedom before it is ready to do so.—Major Evelyn Wrench, in "Spectator."

The Indian Legislative Assembly.

The new Indian Legislative Assembly has met this week, not, it would appear, to deal with the sober business that should claim its attention, but to debate a series of fantastic and vicious motions brought forward by Swarajists. It is true that these motions are not cordially supported by the general mass of Indian members, but, on the other hand, the elaborate sub-division of the members by Parties and groups is without practical meaning. Moderates and Independents of various kinds in Bengal have gone weakly with Extremists over the critical question of the release of political criminals, and much the same thing will happen often in the Imperial Assembly. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru cannot be counted upon to check Pandit Motilal Nehru consistently, nor can we safely set off the Extremist Mr. C. R. Das and the mild Sir Sivaswamy Ayyar. All these, and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and Mr. Jinnah and Mr. B. C. Pal, are aiming at much the same end, and their disputes as to times and methods do not really facilitate the work of the Government of India.—"Saturday Review."

Non-Co-Operation in Kenya.

Among the Ministers who have given expression to their views on Imperial matters is Mr. Thomas, the new Colonial Secretary. One of these matters is summarized in the word "Kenya"—a bigger matter than it sounds, for it orders the status of Indians the Union of South Africa as well as Kenya. It twill be recalled that some time ago th Kenya question was settled by the Baldwin Government on the basis of a compromise, thet main feature of which was the protectio of the African natives, while at the same time it granted some of the demands of the white settlers and gave a better status to the Indians. The settlement, which was set forth fully in a White Paper, has just been rejected by an Indian Congress at Mombasa, and a policy of non-co-operation, and all the rest of it, is to be adopted, as in India. Mr. Thomas has said he will uphold the White Paper and remarked that the protection of the native African was the chief consideration.—"Saturday Review."

The only sensible course.

The scaremongers who predicted native risings all over the Empire, when Labour Cabinet Ministers should seek to make effective humanitarian and equalitarian doctrines such as most of them have expounded from public platforms, received two shocks during the past week. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's message to India to the effect that no British Govt. will be moved by threats, should end fears on that score; and of equal importance is the statement of Mr. Thomas that "he had made up his mind that Labour's first duty in Kenya was to the African native." The agitation of the Indians in Kenya to be placed in a position to outvote and control the whites, rule and exploit the Africans, was suppressed by the late Government, but had again reared its head since the Labour victory. As often pointed out in these columns, any weakness on this issue would at once be followed by defience to the Colonial Office from the ten thousand white pioneers in our East Africans possessions, and that challenge would meet with full support from General Smuts and the Union of South Africa. Labour in the past, through lack of information, has been misled about Kenya: but Mr. Thomas and Mr. MacDonald, having looked into the situation since the election, have taken the only wise and sensible course in endorsing the attitude of their predecessors.—"Outlook."

The Bombay Cotton Strike.

The news that the Bombay cotton mil are again idle does not excite much surpris there have been signs of trouble for sometime past. On the surface the nature of dispute is clear enough, the employers having refused to pay the workers an annual bonus, which, having been given for a fe years of high profits, has, in accordanc with Indian mentality, come to be regarde as a custom: but there are hints that th strike is by no means unwelcome to some the mill-owners, who find that, owing to th world-shortage, the price of their raw mat rial is inconveniently high. A more sinis ter suggestion has also reached us to th effect that the strike has been fomented speculators who, having sold cotton forward would now welcome a temporary fall in price. For the credit of Bombay we hop that there is no truth in this suggestion but in the light of past happenings, it can not be absolutely ruled out, and, whateve influences may be at work, the fact remai that the industrial life of the great city for the time being suspended.—"Near East.

Indian Art.

We desire to call the attention of ou Anglo-Indian readers to a letter which ap peared in the Press a few days ago from Mr Binyon, Mr. S. Clarke, Mr. Foster, Mr Read and Mr. Rothenstein, stating that th Fine Arts Sub-Committee, acting on behal of the High Commissioner of India, ar preparing an exhibition of retrospecti Indian art at the British Empire Exhibi tion. It is the earnest desire of the Com mittee to supplement the paintings an bronzes which are being sent from India fine examples in private ownership in thi country. They would like loans of India works of fine art, including paintings bronzes and carvings in stone or marble In the first instance descriptions, and possible photographs, should be sent to Mr E. A. Kendall, Exhibition Secretary, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. We greatly hop that the appeal may bear good fruit.—"Spec tator."

Recognising the Soviet

The only practical reason that I am awar of for not recognising the present six-year old Government of Russia, is that its prede cessors in title owed us a lot of money, an that we should like to see that mone again. We should indeed, and I wish w may. But how our chance of seeing it w be improved by refusing to have any dealing with the Soviet Government I fail to see and it is absolutely certain that this Govern ment will not *buy* recognition. I doubt if could if it would. The business of recover ing debts of any kind from Russia looks, possible, a few degrees more hopeless th that of extracting reparations from Germa ny.—"Truth."

Egyptian Election.

While labour is fingering the reins of pow in England and the Swarajists are marchin their obstructive majorities into the coun cils in India Egypt is facing an equally in teresting parliamentary situation. With no rioting or disturbance the Zaghlul part swept the country at the recent election securing an overwhelming majority over the other parties combined. This means government committed to the elimination British dominance; it means the triump of the recognized leader of the Egyptia nationalist movement. All the leaders the opposition including the present premie failed at reelection. The formal ending of the British protectorate in 1922 resulted no lessening of British control; if Englan is to redeem her many promises of full independence to Egypt it will be through t determinded self-help of the Egyptians and not through the grace and honor of England —New York "Nation."

The Zaghlulist Programme

The example of Mr. Ramsay MacDonal has been more closely followed than by a mere imitation in accepting office. At th banquet given by the successful Zaghlaulist candidates for the Chamber of Deputies Friday evening at Shepherd's Hotel, Zagh lul Pasha, who seems to have made a complete recovery from his recent illness made a speech very reminiscent some of the declarations of th present British Prime Minister. In the first place, it was a very moderate pro nouncement; secondly, it avoided any sort provocative reference to contentious subjects thirdly, it frankly recognised the great res ponsibilities devolving upon the party whi has succeeded at the polls; and, finally, i its description of the future as a period work and constructive effort, with the mak ing of Egypt a better place in which to live for natives and foreigners alike, there was distinct resemblance to Mr. Ramsay Mac Donald's "habitations built upon the hori zon." Ctrtainly, Zaghlul Pasha, in his first public speech after the election, ha made a favourable impression.—"Near East.

Egypt and the Empire.

After the overwhelming majority obtain by the Zaghlulists in the recent elections it was inevitable that Zaghlul Pasha shoul become Prime Minister of Egypt. He constituted a Ministry which entered office on Tuesday, and apparently its pro gramme is to be that of the pronounced anti-British Wafd organization. That means the "complete independence" of bo Egypt and the Sudan, with what provisio for the security of the Suez Canal we do n know. In his latest speech Zaghlul professe to entertain great hopes that the new Bri tish Government will grant everything fo which he asks, but judging from Mr. Ram say MacDonald's statement on the subject India, we doubt whether these bones have ny foundation, and believe that Zaghlul, lik the Indian extremists, will be "sadly disap pointed." The utterances of other Labou Ministers clearly indicate that they under stand and will conserve Imperial interests. Egypt is an Imperial interest of the first rank because of the Canal.—"Saturda Review."

Premature:

A new, interesting, and probably dangerous development in the Arab question is brough about by the death of Ibn Saud, Sultan of Nejd-Hasa, the head of the fanatical Waha bis and by far the greatest of Arab princes whose fidelity to his pact not to destro King Hussein of the Hejaz was secured by a annual payment of £60,000 by Britain. Th story of how this remarkable man regaine the throne of his fathers with a mere hand ful of horsemen is one of the most heroic i all history. Mr. Philby has told us some thing of his subsequent career and his grow ing power in Central Arabia. Long at feu with Hussein, whose pretensions to the leadership of the Arabs he rejected with scorn and contempt, he regarded the British support of that prince, of Feisal in Iraq, and Abdulla in Transjordania, as perfectly inexplicable: but he agreed to hold his hand for British gold. Now that he is gone it looks like a chance for Hussein and the Hashimites generally. What use will they make of it? And what will be the effect on British policy towards the Arabs?—"Saturday Review."

Two Scandals in the East.

Among its other cares, the Government has two scandals in the East to deal with immediately. The first is the disgusting practice of using the Air Force in Irak to collect taxes by bombs. This, we are glad to hear, is going to be stopped. It is, no doubt, necessary for King Feisul to get his revenues, and the Irak taxpayer has no more right to cheat the exchequer than has the British taxpayer. But to coerce him by sending out aeroplanes to drop bombs on his village is a device of blackguards. The Air Minister at home and the flying men on the spot have expressed their dislike of this work: it has been forced on them, we are told, by the civil authorities in Baghdad. We hope that these zealous gentlemen will get a sharp rap on the knuckles from the Colonial Secretary, when the official order forbidding the practice is made. The other scandal is the Singapore dock. This, of course, is a more controversial question, and the Cabinet has not yet taken any decision. But we can hardly doubt that they will decide to abandon the whole scheme. Both the Labour and the Liberal Parties opposed the project from the outset, not only as involving a waste of money, but as being incompatible with the policy initiated at Washington. The moral agreements arrived at there aimed at getting rid of suspicions and friction and rivalries in Far Eastern waters. But what in the world can the building of this gigantic dock mean save more suspicion and friction and rivalry between us and the Japanese and Americans. And that objection is obviously not disposed of by the ingenious proposal to tow out a floating dock capture from Germany instead of building a new base. We hope that the Cabinet will not allow itself to be influenced by pressure either from admirals at home or from statesmen in Australia and New Zealand. Both are entitled to make their views heard: but neither the one nor the other ought to be the decisive factor in such a question of high Imperial policy.—"New Statesman."

Turkey and the British Government.

The change of Government in England has excited considerable interest here. The Turks cannot quite make up their minds whether the arrival of the Labour Government will operate to their advantage or not. They disliked Lord Curzon's whips intensely, but they are in mortal fear lest Mr. Ramsay MacDonald should be but the precursor of Mr. Lloyd George, whose favourite weapon is scorpions. On the whole, the Turkish Press is as pleased with the British Government as they can be with anything British at the present moment, and as their obsession in their relations with England, apar from the ratification of the Peace Treaty, he settlement of the Mosul question, they openly write that, as the Labour Government is likely to be an ephemeral one, they, the Turks, had better hurry up and settle the Mosul question while it is still in power. —"Near East."

Mr E. D. Morel.

Mr. E. D. Morel has been recommended by the Prime Minister and several of his colleagues for the Nobel Peace Prize, and the "Times" has seized the opportunity to make a virulent attack upon him, in the style that was all too familiar during the war. We hold no brief for Mr. Morel. But he is a man of high character, of generous impulses and public spirit, whose work in the Congo affair represents a notable personal achievment in the cause of the oppressed. The "Times" belittles itself in singing him out for abuse while welcoming effusively his close associate in all his pacifist activities as Prime Minister.—Nation and Athenaeum.

The Triangular Duel,

Signs are already apparent that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's worst foes will be they of his own household. A conspicuous sign is the adoption of a Labour candidate to oppose Mr. Lloyd George at the next election. The same sort of thing is being done in many constituencies. It must make the Prime Minister and his colleagues feel rather sick, but they cannot stop it—probably dare not try. How can Liberal members be expected to lend a hand to Labour in the lobbies at Westminster when Labour is doing its best in the constituencies to capture their seats?

It is difficult to see how such a situation can last for any length of time. The life of the Government seems likely to depend not so much on the support of the Liberals as on the forbearence of the Conservatives. Nobody wants another general election till the Budget is out of the way. After that the question seems to be how long the Conservatives are likely to be in getting into fighting trim again. I gather from the "Truthful Tory" who discourses on another page that they are scarcely in that condition at present, and what happens at the forthcoming party meetings will have its consequences for the Government, one way or the other, for this Session at least.—"Truth."

Industrial Strike.

Our hope that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will deal very seriously with the whole method of settling industrial disputes is made more vivid by the approach of further industrial strife, both at the docks and in the mines. A conference of dockers in London on Tuesday decided to begin a national strike on February 16th, to enforce their demands for an increase of wages. Their aim is to restore the rates of pay which existed before the unofficial stoppage of last year. On Wednesday the employers of dock labour met to consider the situation. The real trouble with dock labour is, of course, the casual nature of the employment. To raise a man's wages by a very considerable amount may mean very little if the number of hours he works happens to fall at the same time. Some such principle as that of insurance against unemployment, or against the danger of employment not lasting long enough in any week to provide a living wage, is more needed at the docks than in almost any other industry.—"Spectator."

"Labour" Cabinet.

It is a Cabinet which has no claim to call itself "Labour," and which easily free itself from the reproach of being branded Socialist. For, so far as Labour is concerned, the majority of it, at least during adult life, have had no direct experience of the conditions of poverty; and many have never even worked for their living at all. And, so far as Socialism is concerned, not more than five or six of the whole twenty would call themselves Socialists, and each of them would give a different definition to that much-abused term. It is true that Mr. Sidney Webb and Sir Sydney Olivier walk like ghosts from a mid-Victorian time with a Fabian bureaucratic Socialism of some incredible number of years ago, which now is as dead as the mountains of the moon. Against this you may balance Colonel Wedgwood, who is a defiant Anarchist and follower of that Henry George who spent most of his life in denouncing Socialism; and the Trades Union leaders, such as Mr. Clynes, who have been subjected for years to the fiercest attack from all the Socialist papers for refusing to declare for the full economic gospel. That queer compound of the academic mind, "Guild Socialism," is conspicuous by its absence.

The country is obviously reassured. The sight of Lord Haldane on the Woolsack again, even more rotund and more smiling than of old, should send up the funds by at least ten points. Lord Parmoor's name but thinly disguises the Mr. Cripps who in all my time in the House of Commons was the most dreary and most reactionary of all Tory opponents of social reform, and could be guaranteed to empty the House, when any such reform measure was proposed, of everyone but the unfortunate Minister in charge. The country will be reassured by the inclusion of three wealthy peers and two wealthy sons of baronets. What policy will be evoked by this strange collection remains conjectural. Personally I should have preferred it if Mr. MacDonald had selected a body of young and unknown idealists, who might, indeed have caused temporary fear in Conservative circles, but who, through their sincerity and energy, might have been more likely to push things forward than his present colleagues.

It is the "Red" who have been "dished." As Carlyle said of Disraeli and the Protectionists in 1852, "no Party has been so sold since Judes concluded his trade." They are the men whose devotion and effort have made the Labour Party. They are the men who, against the votes of the Trades Unionists, made Mr. MacDonald leader of the Labour Party.—"Nation and Athenaeum."

British diplomacy.

Our new masters do not intend, I am afraid, to imitate the example of the comrades in Moscow, and throw open the archives of the Foreign Office for the astonishment of the world. It is a pity. There are scores of choice titbits there hidden away, to remain until the first dry-as-dust historian, about 1970, is permitted to break through the sealed doors and open the inner shrines. What would not a live modern journalist give for a detailed report of Lord Curzon's final conversation with Comte de St. Aulaire, two days before the Marquess left and Mr. MacDonald arrived! This intervew astounded Labour statesmen, not alone in the Foreign Office, when the gist of it wac communicated within a narrow and privileged circle. The retiring Foreign Mnister took occasion to inform the Ambassadar that he was aware of the intrigues conducted against him in the high diplomatic quater whose centre of activity adjoins Albert Gate, and which had for its end, since the stern Curzonian Notes of last Summer, the enforced retirement from office of no less a person than Lord Curzon himself. Nor did the Minister fail to cross his t's and dot his i's. The famous harmony 'communique' in Paris was referred to, and Comte de St. Aularie was informed that he had plotted to bring M. Poincare to London, ostensibly on a non-political visit, when as by chance a private meeting between the French Premier and Mr. Baldwin was to have been arranged, at which the work of pulling the wool over the eyes of the latter, so ably begun on the border of the Seine, was to be brought to completion by the edge of the Thames. There were other things said, and not all of the most undiplomatic, I gather,, were enunciated by our champion. Was Lord Curzon's righteous indignation, I wonder, entirely directed against the machinations of the foreigner, or were his injured feelings primarily due to the fact that he believes he was knifed in the back by his own subordinates? That historian in 1970 can tell as tale of the inner workings of British diplomacy during the Baldwin Administration which will make the eyes of our grandchildren open wide.—"Outlook."

New Cabinet.

Toby Junior, whilst extending his respectful felicitations to the Prime Minister upon the skill and judgment he has displayed in forming his Cabinet, the personnel of which can hardly fail, taking it as a whole, to give confidence, is unable to resist a savage attack of curiosity as to the origin of what is apparently a cardinal rule of English public life. He is inclined to attribute to some inspired quality in the race, for he observes that the Labour Party on assuming office have paid homage to it with the same devotion as the older parties in their long history of governing the country. The rule is simple: if you can help it, never give a man a job he knows anything about. Nothing, in fact, disqualifies like qualification.—"Toby Junior" in "Outlook."

TWO NORTH GUJARAT DACOITS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Feb. 24.

Two more dacoits, Dana Ranchod, who was involved in the Hirij Taluka dacoity and suspected of a murder in Ahmedabad, and Ijaji Manaji, who was involved in the Amarpura dacoity in Patan Taluka, have been arrested by the Police Naib Subo, Mr. Navalshankar.

ANDHRA LETTER.

CONGRESS WORK.

BACK TO THE VILLAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 20.

The present work is witnessing a period of intense activity on the part of Congress leaders and workers. Everywhere the local workers are busy enrolling members on the Congress register and collecting donations for the Tilak Swarajya Fund. It is not yet possible to give out any figures, but it is believed each district will have a good account to render at the end of the Gandhi Month. People are everywhere mad with joy at the re-entry of Mahatmaji on the scene and it may be hoped that the feelings of joy which they cherish will translate themselves in tangible work.

BACK TO THE VILLAGES.

Some of the best workers of the province have repaired to remote villages with a view to more easily and effectively work out the programme. After three years of work conducted and guided from provincial towns they have come to realise that much more can be done with and among the uneducated, unsophisticated and therefore more responsive villagers. To mention but two names, Messrs. G. Sitaramasastry and Dr. B. Subrahmanyam, have both left Guntur and Rajahmundry respectively and went and settled in Repalli and Sitanagaram. They are organising the production of Khaddar and keeping the ideal of economic self-sufficiency of the village before them they are working on. I learn that their labours in this field are bearing fruit and the response so far attained is very encouraging. I hear that some more workers of note will before long go "back to the villages."

REPRESSION AGAIN.

Mr. Ramachandrarao's arrest and conviction herald another period of Governmental repression. Mr. Ramachandrarao's trial is so sudden and swift that he hardly had any time even to prepare his statement. There was an interval of but twelve hours before his arrest and conviction. This "indecent haste" on the part of the Magistrate who convicted him seems to suggest that he was pre-determined to convict him. The object of the attack seems to be the paper which the accused was publishing and editing. But there is manhood enough in Andhradesa and the paper which is the weekly organ of the "Andhra Yuvajana Swarajya Sabha", a body of resolute Andhra youths pledged to the Congress creed and policy will survive all such attempts on its life and progress even as the "Hindu" of Hyderabad (Sindh) has survived.

VENUE OF CONGRESS.

QUESTION BEFORE KARNATAK P.C.C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Feb. 23.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee meets to-day and to-morrow. The Hubli Taluka Committee has completed all arrangements to receive all members and guests who are pouring in large numbers to settle the venue of the ensuing Congress. A spacious pandal decorated with national flags has been erected for the purpose in the compound of the National School. The compound of the school, the erected pandal, the Ahmedabad system of sanitary and bathing arrangements—all these make one feel that a Congress in miniature is being held. Sjt. Shrinivasarao Koujalgi of Bijapur and Karnad Sadashivrao of Mangalore have already arrived. The latter has brought all members but one including two lady members from his district. He has canvassed extensively for setthing the venue in Mangalore. Both, however, are anxious to settle the venue without bringing the matter to vote. The Dharwar Congressmen have kept themselves busy in canvassing for their own city. Belgaum is lately silent. Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande and his protege are expected to-day. It remains to be seen what attitude his district will take. Three out of the five members from Bellary have arrived. Karwar and Mysore have not shown any signs whatsoever either of inviting the Congress or of canvassing for other districts.

The leaders who arrived here yesterday held private conferences and discussed the venue question. Sjt. Shrinivasarao Koujalgi and Sadashivrao addressed a public meeting last night under the presidentship of Sjt. Vishwanathrao Joshi. Sjts. Hanmantrao Koujalgi and Bhimappa Tirpur also added a few words. All the speakers emphasised one thing and that was Khaddar. Sjt. Shrinivasrao Koujalgi urged unanimity in settling the venue of the Congress and pressed for an early settlement of the Brahmin and non-Brahmin question. The Hubli Congress executive has also pressed its claim for the venue.

SIND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

TO BE HELD AT LARKANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Feb. 25.

A great preparation is being made for the Sind Provincial Khilafat Conference at Larkana to be held under the presidency of Dr. Kitchlew. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Bi Amma, Ali Brothers and other Satwa prisoners and Dr. Mahmood will attend.

The following is the programme of the tour of the Ali Brothers in Sind:—From 29th February to 1st March, Larkana; 2nd Sukkur; 3rd Jacobabad and Shikarpur; 4th Karachi; 5th Hyderabad; 6th Mirpurkhas.

Sheth Popatlal has been appointed Chairman and Sheth Chanilal Maganlal, Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Patan session of the Baroda Praja Mandal to be held during the holidays under the presidency of Mr. Matabhai Kantavala of Baroda.—A. P.

VERSAILLES TREATY

REVISION INSISTED UPON.

MR. HENDERSON'S BYE-ELECTION SPEECH.

LONDON, February 24.

Mr. Arthur Henderson in a bye-election speech at Burnley declared the Peace Treaties had failed. The Government's task was to arrest demoralisation, prevent further economic ruin, establish real peace, restore trade and commerce and place them on such a firm foundation that never again would civilization be threatened with a similar experience. Therefore, the Government must insist on the revision of the Treaty of Versailles as soon as possible, and a solution of the problem of Reparations, for which the Premier was trying to create necessary atmosphere. He was hopeful that steps would be taken through the World Conference on the League of Nations or both to see whether we could not return to a position taken up by President Wilson and the policy of the Allied statesmen in 1915 to 1917.—Reuter.

SWARAJISTS NOT TO APPROVE ROYAL COMMISSION

PT MOTILAL NEHRU'S INSTRUCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, February 24.

While a few Independent Nationalists and Liberals besides the Theosophists have passed a resolution favouring the appointment of a Royal Commission. Pandit Motilal Nehru, the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly who is now conferring with Mahatma Gandhi on the present political situation has advised his friends here by telegrams not to show any signs of approving of a Royal Commission, but to stick to a Round Table Conference as demanded in the Assembly. Pandit Motilal ehru will arrive here on Friday after ascertaining Mahatmaji's views and till that time the Nationalists or at any rate the Swarajists will more or less present in the Assembly an attitude of indifference.

STIR CREATED BY JAITO NEWS.

Meanwhile news from Jaito has created deep stir, but unofficial news regarding the affair of the 21st inst. is lacking. Non-official members have been so much perturbed over it that they have informally decided move at to-morrow's meeting of the Assembly for adjournment of the House to consider the situation. Whether the President will allow the motion to come up or not remains to be seen.

'NO TAX' CAMPAIGN IN MOMBASA,

SEVERAL LEADERS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAIROBI, Feb. 23.

A cable from Nairobi says that the "No Tax" campaign has been begun in Mombasa. Several leaders have been imprisoned. Important developments are expected.

RAILWAY FINANCES,

FIXED RETURN TO GENERAL REVENUE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

When the Assembly met to-day, the general memorandum on the separation of railway from the general finances was circulated among the members signed by Mr. Hindley, Chief Commissioner, and Mr. Parsons, Financial Commissioner. The only alteration proposed on the existing system is that railways will be required in future to give fixed return to the general revenue and as a corollary any surplus profits over and above the fixed share will be kept as reserve for the railway purposes and will not be used for general purposes.

KIN POISONED BY INSECT BITES & BAD WATER.

INFLAMED SORES SOOTHED AND CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

Bites from disease-carrying insects and the use of bad water so badly poisoned Mr. C. Breakspeare's skin that it broke out into terrible sores, which Zam-Buk alone could cure. Mr. Breakspeare, who was with the cavalry in the Eastern campaign, writes from his home Waverley Rd., Reading, England, as follows:—

"My terrible skin trouble was complicated by insect bites and by washing in unclean water. In spite of months of treatment from a Military doctor, the fiery disease never showed sign of abating, and I was invalided back to England with the "unfit."

"It was then that I was persuaded to get a supply of Zam-Buk. After only two dressings of this wonderful herbal balm my sores were a deal better, and there was less pain. Thanks to Zam-Buk it wasn't long before my skin was completely freed of the poison and the sores perfectly healed."

Mr. E. H. Burnes, of Tamkohi P. O., Gorakhpur, N. W. Province, writes: "Through the effects of heat, hard itching inflamed lumps, similar to those caused by mosquitos, appeared on my chest. The places bled, discharged, and formed into scabs. Medical treatment failed, but in Zam-Buk I found speedy ease. It stopped all irritation, softened the scabs, and healed the sore places quickly and permanently."

For its great value in bad legs, eczema, itch, heat sores and rashes, piles, ulceration, abscesses, inflammation, sore feet, insect bites, and all skin injuries, a box of Zam-Buk should be kept always handy. Of medicine vendors everywhere. 1s. 3d. or 2s. 9d. (family size). Agents Lewis and Co. Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

A MINISTERIAL CONCLAVE.

MR. HUQ'S OWN PLAN.

AN AMAZING PRISONER.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

Weary of their unwanted and inept existence, the Ministers of Bengal have decided to kill time by political kite-flying. In 1918 when the architects of Curtisian diarchy were touring the country, a large number of people romped about with denominational badges, claiming special protection and privilege. I remember that at that time a survivor of the Intermediate class became inebriated with the idea of special interests and attempted to form a league on the basis of the query "And what about us undergraduates?" Home Rule was in the air and the poor man frantically cried out that just as the Lingayets and Namasudras were casting about their own weight, the undergraduates of India should consolidate their strength to protect under-graduate interests. I saw the first circular, and when the time for a general appeal came, the enthusiast found himself generously treated by Fate and taking the shape of a graduate. Nothing more was heard about the peculiar interests of the under-graduate world. The fussy activities of the Hon. Maulvi Fazlul Huq towards holding a coalesave of ministers for crystallising ideas ministerial, are on a par with the project of under-graduate cooperation. Left in the cold, the ministers want the warmth and consolation of a secret conference. In a circular letter to all ministers, Mr. Huq explains that the political situation of the country was causing him grave anxiety; that it would be unpardonable if the ministers did not guide political movements in India along well-directed channels; and that the danger of committing this unpardonable sin could be minimised by executing a dramatic gesture. In other words, the ministers must meet under the stamp of their caste marks. The letter suggests that a meeting at Delhi would be most convenient for the ministers. It is in Delhi that low depths find a deeper still, and so they ought to meet there. I hope that as in the conferences of Council Presidents from time to time, the expenses of the journey and daily batta will be nobly borne by the nation. The idea has been applauded by the Anglo-Indian press. It is so constructive, so original and so well-rooted in constitutional fidelity. As the latest stunt of officials is for the improvement of the Reforms from "within", they hope some time may be gained, even if business does not result. The manifest puerility of the move has discredited it in Indian eyes. I hear that Mr. Fazlul Huq has fixed the date and is fervently working for the materialisation of his scheme. From corner to corner, it is as good as Popkin's Plan and quite as vague and exciting to the framer. "People without the brains of a barn-door fowl" was the description Mr. Huq gave three years ago to his political opponents of the Nationalist Camp; and it is not surprising that ministers yearn for secret comradeship rather than consultations with non-official members or an appeal to their own constituencies for advice and confidence.

SWARAJISTS RETORT.

The Bengal Legislative Council meets on the 18th instant to handle the Budget. By the courtesy of Mr. Henry Cotton, President, the ministers have been saved a flagrant dilemma. He has decreed that a vote of no-confidence in the Ministers, though permissible in Madras and Nagpur, cannot be tolerated in Calcutta. He has promised the Council to divulge the abstruse grounds on which a decision so contrary to constitutional usage was taken by him. Indians being inexperienced in the art of Government have to learn elementary rules of conduct from veterans of the kidney of Mr Cotton. Meanwhile the members of the Council so snubbed have been planning to make their distrust of the ministers an open and unimpeachable fact. Scorning the subterfuge of denial, the non-officials intend to publish a statement signed by the majority declaring their lack of confidence in the Huq-Ghuznavi regime. After getting the signatures, it would be open to them to proclaim it in the press and even forward a copy to His Excellency the Governor by post. That should satisfy the ministers of the inwardness of their status, and the Governor would be put to the agony of pettifogging casuistry to pretend ignorance of the truth or shield the ministers with procedural pretexts. The last resource is the refusal of ministerial salaries at the voting of the grants. As the experience of Nagpur proves the rooted reluctance of Moderate Montagutes to vacate office, we cannot be two sure of better success in Bengal through the novel instrument of public repudiation which Mr. Cotton's fiat unfortunately necessitates.

The Minister without a seat—we have such a monstrosity alive among us—is going to fight his Waterloo on Tuesday. The astounding manner of his attachment to office is atone enough to repel him in the estimation of the electors of South Calcutta. Mr. Surrendranath Mullick is neither a sound egg nor a live chicken, he is in a state of addled transition, opprobrious even to himself. Last week, Mr. C. R. Das offered the Minister his last chance of re-election. Would he agree to the Delhi Coalition Programme? If he was prepared to accept its spirit in the management of the fight both at Delhi and in Bengal, Mr. Das would support his candidature and withdraw Mr. S. N. Halder from the field. Mr. Mullick was in the position of inclined to eat his cake and have it. The messengers and midnight conferences could avail him nothing. He nibbled at the Delhi programme and then witted away. His idea was to pay homage to the Delhi demand of a Round Table conference and serenely occupy himself with the fortunes of the Bengal Council and the ministership. As the Swaraj Party insists on obstruction in the event of Government refusing to make a satisfactory response, the obstruction will have to be offered at every vulnerable quarter, including the provincial councils. Mr. Mullick would confine the hubbub to Delhi, otherwise he says he would be deemed a rank Swarajist. As a result of these reservations, the Swaraj Party has ceased to negotiate. They are pushing the nomination of Mr. Halder ahead. Mr. Mullick too is trudging about in the mornings like any simple commoner, talking about his readiness to be a minister on a pittance of Rs. 1,000 a month. Public meetings held on his behalf are converted into conferences for his condemnation. The anti-Pact agitation is a good card of the Mullickites but they suffer from the lack of an audience every evening. If Mr. Mullick is able to retain his deposit money, I shall consider him fortunate, for the Swarajists are carrying an impressive and invincible campaign against him. In two months will come the elections to the Calcutta Corporation under the New Act. The Swarajists are organising a municipal victory. The Calcutta Corporation will be about the last local body to capitulate to nationalism, but there are promising candidates run by the Swarajya Party to make the assurance doubly sure. Those who are in are assuming protective colours. Strange as it may seem for a city on the banks of the Hooghly and founded by Job. Charnock, the Corporation has had the temerity to pass a resolution of congratulation for Gandhiji's release. Europeans were inclined to take umbrage at the intrusion of "politics", but then there was nothing to do except sit still while orators, cautious and sly before the rise of Swarajists, expanded in praise of Mahatma Gandhi and in defiance of vested interests. It is a sign of the times, rather difficult to evade even in the citadels of landlordism and mercenary pelf.

The Ministerialists have sought to take advantage of the Das-Mullick negotiations, and Mr. Das has been compelled to issue a manifesto. From another side, Mr. Das has been attacked. An election petition has been submitted to unseat him. Mr. Das' long manifesto confuting the propaganda of ministerialists and their allegations, contains the following passage which summarises the grounds of dissent:—"It is being circulated that although Mr. Mullick accepted the Delhi Coalition Programme, the Swarajya Party did not adhere to the terms offered by me. I maintain it is untrue that Mr. Mullick ever accepted the Delhi Coalition Programme. I do not deny that he wrote the following words "I accept the above Delhi Coalition Programme in its entirety." But it is clear that although he verbally accepted the Programme, in fact he refused to put that Programme into execution. After my offer was communicated to him he wanted to have a clear idea as to what the acceptance of the Coalition Programme actually meant. In response to his invitation I went to his house on the morning of the 11th. All the implications of the acceptance of the Delhi Coalition Programme were fully discussed and Mr. Mullick took careful notes of that discussion. He wanted two days' time to make up his mind. But without waiting for two days that very night he wrote to me to say "I accept the above Delhi Coalition Programme in its entirety" without any reference to the discussion which had taken place that morning and without giving me any idea as to whether he was willing to put that Programme into practice in Bengal. It is curious that in his letter to me he does not mention the interview which was held in his house on the morning of the 11th". As the Swarajist programme does not permit of evasive consent or radical mental reservations, the fact has had to be made clear to the public.

Is Gopinath Saha, accused in the Day murder case, in a sane and proper state of mind to take his trial? The issue was decided by the jury against the accused. His personal attitude seemed to be one of alternate frenzy and composure, and some mental experts have deposed in the case. I do not readily recall any parallel to the nature of his address to the jury in criminal proceedings.

The prisoner said: It is a very auspicious day for me. The Mother is calling me in order that I may rest for ever on her bosom and therefore I want to go. In the ordinary way I left home after hearing the call of the Mother in order to offer devotional service to her. I have been to many places in Bengal rendering devotional service to the Mother. In the beginning of last year I read in the newspapers that a European gentleman of the name of Mr. Tegart, after going all over the world and collecting information regarding Freedom for India, was returning to India with a view to obstruct our endeavours. I began meditating very much on the question of this obstruction to our freedom. While thus contemplating over it I would feel that my head got heated. I would not sleep at night or eat my food and would walk about at night on the roof. In this state I heard the call of the Mother which was this:—"follow him." From that time onwards I began collecting information regarding him. I found that in the last Swadeshi era in Bengal he was the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta. At that time he ill-treated and oppressed the servers of the country and others who were not servers of the country. At times his ill-treatment and oppression were inhuman. He interned without trial many people, including some who had nothing to do with political affairs. Investigating further I found that in the Balasore fight, the fight between the people at Balasore and the Police, he was connected with the "Honourable" Jitendra Nath Mukerji. I also came to know that he was a Sinn Feiner, that is to say, a resident of Ireland. He endeavoured to obstruct his own countrymen at Dublin in the matter of obtaining freedom but he failed. Then I began meditating very deeply over all these matters. While meditating I got the call from the Mother which was this: "Remove him from this world."

The prisoner then proceeded to say how all of a sudden "meditation" would heat up his frame and impel him to answer the call of the 'Mother'. He went about, armed, and many a time he walked past the Commissioner of Police. He could have shot him on the road or in flower stalls if he wanted to, but he waited for the "Mother's" last summons to action. Two days before the tragedy his head was all aflame at the call of the 'Mother.' He shot Mr. Ernest Day, taking him for Mr. Tegart. He regretted the mistake, he had no enmity for *sahibs* as such, and he was fervently praying for the repose of his unfortunate victim. He concluded with a sober inflection of the voice:—"I am extremely sorry for those persons who have been wounded. At the time of the execution of work whoever comes to resist is more than an enemy, whether he belongs to my country or not. For the soul of this Saheb I am praying to God. So far this is what I have got to state now. At the conclusion of the trial shortly before my sentence I want to say a few words which I intend to address to my countrymen. I pray that I may be allowed to do so. It will not take much time, it will be over in five minutes. From the jail I want to write a letter to my mother. For that you will please give me leave. Please give judgment taking into view the fact that I will not be able to live in jail. I want to go to the Mother. That is all."

The court was hushed at the narrative, and all listeners astounded at the abnormal psychology of the man. The trial will close presently but the mentality of the prisoner—a slim boy of twenty—will long remain a mystery to students of crime.

HAD A HARD TIME GETTING HER TEETH

Until Baby's Own Tablets Were Tried—Then Began Improving At Once.

"The reason why Mrs. David Lee's physician prescribed Baby's Own Tablets for her child was because he knew that they contain absolutely no opiate or narcotic and can be given with perfect safety even to the youngest infant.

Says Mrs. Lee, who resides at Lindsay, Ontario, Canada:—"My little girl had a hard time getting her teeth. She was feverish, her tongue was coated, her breath offensive and she vomited curdled milk. On the advice of our doctor I gave her Baby's Own Tablets and she began improving at once. She had not slept well at nights for three months, and I was almost worn out caring for her. Nothing did her any good until I gave her the Tablets. Now her food digests properly, her breath is sweet, her tongue clean and she is quiet and good. I can strongly recommend the Tablets to other mothers as they did my baby good when nothing else did."

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are recommended in cases of simple fever, colic, constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea, croup and colds. They make teething easy, promote healthy appetite, restful sleep and regular development, are a remedy for worms. Sold by chemists, at 14 annas the vial. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.,

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co's weekly repot, dated Calcutta, 19th February, 1924 says:—

Heavy Goods. We have again had a very firm market with a further advance in prices for all positions. A good business has been transacted in Heavy C's for April/December, while a fair trade of a general description also falls to be recorded.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 31-0-0; Twill Sugar Bags (6x8) 2¼ lbs. for February at Rs. 55-8-0; Liverpool Twills (41"x23" hd.) for July at Rs. 53-0-0 basis; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 55-8-0, for April at Rs. 54-0-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 58-0-0 to Rs. 58-8-0, for July/October at Rs. 58-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags for April/September at Rs. 53-0-0 to Rs. 53-8-0; Gransacks (3¼ lbs.) for Ready at Rs. 70-0-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for February at Rs. 49-12-0, for March at Rs. 49-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 47-4-0 to Rs. 50-0-0, No 2 Twills for February at Rs. 54-0-0; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 55-8-0 to Rs. 56-0-0; 2¾ lbs. Twills Sacks (38 ins.) for June at Rs. 51-0-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July/September at Rs. 46-0-0 to Rs. 46-8-0; Woolpacks for Ready and April/June at Rs. 2-7-0 for March at Rs. 2-7-6; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for July at Rs. 2-7-6 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for February and early March at Rs. 41-8-0, for March at Rs. 40-0-0, for April at Rs. 39-8-0; Hy. C.'s for February at Rs. 50-0-0, for March at Rs. 50-0-0, for April at Rs. 48-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 47-0-0 to Rs. 48-0-0, for July/December at Rs. 45-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 44-0-0 to Rs. 45-0-0; Liverpool Twills (36") for March at Rs. 55-0-0 basis; Liverpool Twills for July/September at Rs. 51-8-0; A Twills for April/June at Rs. 56-0-0; A Twills (safety sewn) for May at Rs. 69-0-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Hy. C.'s for July/September at Rs. 46-0-0, D. W. Flour Bags for Ready at Rs. 62-0-0; B. Twills for February at Rs. 49-12-0 to Rs. 50-0-0, for March at Rs. 49-0-0, for April at Rs. 48-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 47-4-0 to Rs. 48-0-0, for May/June at Rs. 47-4-0 to Rs. 47-12-0; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 56-0-0, for April/June at Rs. 54-0-0, for July/December at Rs. 52-0-0.

Hessians.—During the interval this market has ruled extremely firm and prices are again higher all round. Holders of early goods are vrey reserved, and buyers are having difficulty in fulfilling their requirements. River place buyers have been in evidence and a moderate trade has been done in 11 porters for April/September, while speculators have shewn a good deal of interest for the same position. Wheat Bags have been in demand and a small trade is reported for the season at hardening rates. Towards the close there is less enquiry, but prices are fairly steady.

9 porters for Ready and February at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-12-0 to Rs. 14-10-0, for February/March at Rs. 14-12-0, for March at Rs. 14-6-0 to Rs. 14-12-0, for April/June at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-12-0, for July/September at Rs. 14-8-0 to Rs. 14-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 14-0-0 to Rs. 14-8-0, 50" 10 ozs. for October/December at Rs. 18-0-0.

11 porters for Ready and February at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-8-0, for March at Rs. 19-0-0 to Rs. 19-8-0, for April/June at Rs. 18-12-0 to Rs. 19-2-0, for May/September at Rs. 18-12-0, for June/September at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 18-14-0 to Rs. 19-4-0 to Rs. 19-0-0, for October/December at Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18-8-0, 40"/12 oz. for March at Rs. 20-4-0 basis to Rs. 21-0-0 basis.

45"/11 oz. for October/December at Rs. 19-4-0.

Wheat Bags for February at Rs. 22-0-0, for February/March at Rs. 22-4-0 to Rs. 22-9-0, for February/April at Rs. 22-8-0, for March at Rs. 22-8-0, for April at Rs. 22-0-0 to Rs. 22-4-0.

English Bran Bags 49"x27" hd. 18oz. for April at Rs. 33-0-0 to Rs. 34-0-0, for May at Rs. 33-0-0.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

REFORMS RESOLUTION DROPPED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 25.

The meeting of the Council of State today was meant for an important discussion for the expansion of constitutional reforms.

Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari had tabled a resolution for a committee of officials and non-officials to suggest measures for expansion with a view to the speedy attainment of full Responsible Government and pending such expansion, to report on the possibilities of further measures of reform under the Government of India Act.

There was an amendment to this resolution on the order paper by Mr. Karandikar, that the resolution be adopted without prejudice to the Assembly's resolution passed on the 18th instant.

Sir Devaprasad stated, however, he had decided not to move his resolution in view of the resolution passed in the Assembly and in view also of the announcement expected to be made in the House of Lords by Lord Olivier to-morrow. He (speaker) recognised the difficulties and the inconvenience caused to officials and non-officials by withdrawing his motion, but, for reasons stated, he wanted permission. He had taken sufficient precaution to let the Government members know of his intention on Friday last. Earlier than that he could not do. Sir Devaprasad, also, for the same reasons, intimated he would not move his other batch of resolutions on constitutional reform tabled for discussion on 27th.

The House gave Sir Devaprasad permission not to move the resolution.

Sir Mahomed Shafi said that as the Assembly had not passed any bills there was no official business to-morrow or Thursday.

Mr. McWatters said that Finance statement would be presented on Friday at 5 o'clock.

Asked by the President, the Finance Secretary explained that the change of date in the presentation of the Budget i.e. from 1st March to the last day of February was in response to commercial opinion and not in the interests of the Finance Member or himself. If this change was not made there would be confusion in the work of Customs Offices and adjustments of accounts.

Mr. Bell thanked the Government for the consideration shown to the convenience of the commercial community.

The Council then adjourned till Friday but earlier at question time, Mr. McWatters replied to Maharaja Ghoshi Kanta Acharya Chowdhri on the question of assignment which each Provincial government got from the Central revenue on account of sale proceeds of postage stamps used for the purposes of general stamps. The Finance Secretary said the assignments are as under:—Madras Rs. 350,000, Bombay 330,000, Bengal 499,000, the United Provinces 140,000, the Punjab 185,000, Burma 200,000, Bihar and Orissa 60,000, the Central Provinces 65,000, Assam 21,000. The above assignments were fixed in 1906 and were based on the estimated loss to provincial revenues due to the abolition of the one-anna revenue stamp with an allowance for a liberal rate of increase over the receipts at the time calculated on the quinquennial results of the previous twenty years. The question of revising the basis of these assignments is under consideration and local governments have been consulted.

KHADI BOARD IN KHANDESH.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMALNER, Feb. 23.

The visit to villages in Sindakheda Taluk gave the Khadi Board an insight into the havoc wrought by foreign yarn in the prices of cotton. Even last year a large number of Charkhas were working but the high prices of cotton made the cultivators part with all their stocks and everywhere the Board learnt that Charkhas had stopped this year. Even the wheels that spun wool have stopped by reason of all pasture lands being brought under cotton cultivation and live-stock being sold off. People, however, realize the evils and whenever matters were explained, agreed to reserve cotton, keep the wheels going and make their own cloth. Local workers should work up the propaganda and visit villages in their areas and complete the education.

After a hard motor ride the deputation reached Nandurbar. The Municipal Council presented an address of welcome in a beautiful silver tray. Later there was a public meeting when merchants presented another address. A strong appeal was made to cotton merchants to help Khadi work. It was pointed out that cotton dealers sympathising with the Congress should advise every cultivator bringing cotton for sale to reserve enough for his family use. They had opportunities which ordinary Congress workers could never hope to have. An impressive appeal was also made for using Khadi in preference to other cloth. Nandurbar is a strong commercial centre and all the merchants are very sympathetic to the Congress. At the meeting a sum of Rs. 3,500 was subscribed by leading merchants for opening a Khadi store immediately. The casket and tray in which the addresses were presented were sold at the public meeting and fetched over Rs. 300 which was given for local Khadi work. The deputation will visit Parola and Erandol today and reach Jalgaon on the 24th instant.

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THE RELEASE OF GANDHI.

Although the release of "Mahatma" M. K. Gandhi, the Indian agitator, has followed with singular promptitude the accession to power of our new Government, we are quite willing to accept the official explanation of this unexpected step. Gandhi, never a very strong man, has recently been operated on for appendicitis; and it is probably quite true that in a medical sense he needs freedom for his convalescence.

What is surprising is that the Bombay Government have given Gandhi his release unconditionally. In similar cases pledges to abstain from engaging in political agitation for a prescribed period have sometimes been taken, and such a course might well have been followed in this instance. Gandhi was sentenced to six years' imprisonment for sedition and he has only served two years of his sentence. The Non-Cooperation movement which he promoted had much to do with the deplorable outbreak at Bombay during the visit of the Prince of Wales; and it was in consequence of that outbreak and of the Chauri Chaura conflict that he suspended his advocacy of "mass civil disobedience." He has long been a disturbing influence in India, and apparently he is now free to plunge into politics again if he so chooses.

There are many signs that we are nearing a dangerous deadlock in India. Mr. Gandhi's movement has been succeeded by the Swaraj (Home Rule) agitation, and the Swaraj Party had great successes in the recent elections. The perfectly proper announcement of the new Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, that he will abide in principle by the Duke of Devonshire's decision about the future of the African province of Kenya has caused much discontent among Indian extremists. In the Central Provinces Council, where the Swaraj members have a majority, their organised obstruction has already brought legislation to a standstill.

The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms are breaking down, and it may soon be necessary to consider whether they should be temporarily suspended, in whole or in part. "If you do not rule, you must submit to be ruled," said Professor Flinders Petrie recently of Egypt, and his words are equally applicable to the British rulers of India.—The "Daily Mail."

INDIAN RELIGIOUS DISCORD.

The terms of the latest "national pact", drafted to secure peace between the Hindus and the Moslems of India, differ so widely from previous essays in the same direction that we fear their discussion would at any time be likely to do more harm than good; but, beneath the variations in detail, there lies the fundamental defect that the politicians who devote so much ingenuity to preparing these concordats leave human nature entirely out of account. It is doubtless a fascinating pursuit to ring the changes on joint or separate electorates, on the distribution of the spoils of office, and all the other familiar topics, but the central fact of the situation is that the nerves of the two communities, normally thin-skinned as they are, at the moment lie absolutely exposed, so that even the lightest touch irritates. The skilled physician would advise that every form of irritation should be avoided until the skin grows again, but eager politicians persist in poking their clumsy fingers at all the sorest places, and then wonder that the patient's discomfort goes on increasing. To our mind, such pacts should be framed in times of comparative tranquillity, not when the good men of both communities are grieving, and the others are seeking, or making, causes of fresh offence.—"Near East."

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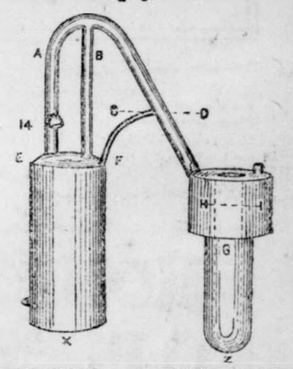

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Prof. RAMANA SARASWATI,
M.A., F.R.E.A., W.S.I., etc., etc.,
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PASSING TOPICS.

RAILWAY STRIKE AND AFTER.

LABOUR GOVT. AND INDIA.

THE OIL CRAZE.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The rail strike ended as a result of negotiations carried on through the night of 28-29 January. The Secretary of the striking Union (the Associated Society) regards it as a victory. Without wishing to gloat over a result which is the product of an act of conciliation, the greater number of Labour men agree with Mr. Bromley that he and his men have scored. The representatives of the railway companies specifically agree that the findings of the National Wages Board do not constitute a compulsory or invariable arbitration. They agree that the detrimental incidence of the Board's findings, upon the pay of drivers and firemen, shall be specially alleviated. A series of concessions is made to the sections so affected, particularly to drivers and firemen on a mileage basis, drivers on shunting engines and on shed duties. The companies repeat a declaration which they made in the course of the dispute, that no dismissals would arise from the alteration of wages and working conditions. The companies agree there shall be no "victimisation," and the Associated Society agrees that there shall be no unfriendliness between the various unions working on the railways.

Mr. Cramp, speaking for the other union, the National Union, says these terms could have been obtained earlier by other means, and goes on to moan over the inconvenience to the public. When Mr. Cramp's society had a strike, the convenience of the public was not considered; nor can one blame a trade union any more than an employing company for such inconvenience as arises. One thing has been made clear to everyone,—that, because the delegates of Mr. Cramp's society considered the terms were fairly favourable to their men, they were quite prepared to press for no such terms, early or late, as Mr. Bromley has now secured.

A STRIKE FOR HIGHER WAGES.

While railways and other employers are reducing wages, the dock workers are trying to secure an increase of two shillings a day. Thier present day rates are 10s. a day in the larger ports and 9s. per day in the smaller. If this demand were conceded, the resulting 12s. (or 11s. in smaller ports) would still be well below the 16s. per day which the Shaw Enquiry of 1920 declared to be reasonable. A national agreement of May 1920 fixed the minimum day rates for the greater ports and the lesser ports at 16s. and 15s. respectively. Since then the following cuts have been made:—

	Large ports:	Smaller ports:
Agreement of May 1920	16s.	15s.
Result of cuts in 1921	12s.	11s.
From September 1922	11s.	10s.
From July 1923	10s.	9s.

Therefore the effort to secure 12s. and 11s. respectively is by no means the "abominable extortion" and "class hold-up" that it is being represented.

The threat to strike on 16 February is a result of the refusal of the employers to discuss the demands with the representatives of the men.

OIL AND SOCIALISM.

The holding of the British Government in "Anglo-Persian Oil," which was marked for disposal by the late Government, is now to be retained. The Macdonald Government is probably not actuated by a Socialist theory of ownership in this particular decision, but by expert naval advice. Indeed, there is as much to be said for as against retention. Many Socialists feel that, just as the Suez Canal share holding meant the virtual British possession of the Isthmus, so these oil shares will spell an oil-war, and may lead to a war for oil. It is not only Socialists who express doubts on the matter. "S. B." in "The Evening News," a London Conservative organ, fears that the Labour Government will find it has aggravated a sore spot in international affairs. He discusses the subject from the standpoint of international relations. The Labour Government desires to promote goodwill between peoples and States, but the connection of the British Government with one of the great oil companies will increase friction and suspicion. The writer proceeds:

"It is the test and proof of a successful oil concern that it should operate as widely as possible in foreign lands. It needs markets for its products and it needs new sources of supply. If the Anglo-Persian Oil Company confined itself simply to furnishing Great Britain with the petroleum and the by-products we need, and if its activities were bounded by the terms of its original concession in Persia, the question of State ownership of its shares would be almost wholly a domestic one. But it cannot so restrict itself. It is bound to seek a footing in foreign lands and to hunt for new oil-fields to develop. And wherever this quest takes it the British Government goes with it, and is inevitably involved in a certain responsibility. There is hardly indeed a quarter of the world where its enterprise may not at any moment implicate the Government that holds the majority of its shares. Whatever the Anglo-Persian Oil Company does is necessarily in these circumstances regarded abroad as the act of the British Government. Will anyone who was behind the scenes of the Genoa and Lausanne Conferences deny that oil played in them an embittering and disruptive part? Will anyone deny that in Mosul and Northern Persia and Palestine the most troublesome diplomatic issues are those that concern oil?"

THE LABOUR GOVERNMENT AND INDIA.

Like many other readers, I misread an announcement in the Press last week. The references to Sir Sydney Olivier's appointmen as Secretary for India contained allusions to Mr. Macdonald's "announcement, that he will refuse to be cowed by threats of force or policies designed to bring the Government to a standstill." The two references produced a blend in the mind, and led one to think Sir Sydney had issued the announcement. If I have left a similar impression on my readers, I humbly crave their pardon, and proceed to state the case correctly.

Sir Sydney Olivier has, so far, made no announcement on the subject. The history of Mr. Macdonald's communication is as follows:

What the newspapers call "Mr. Macdonald's message to India," was a message dated January 6, sent to "The Hindu" of Madras. Brief excerpts were telegraphed back to this country from India. On Jan. 24, "The Times" (London) published a telegram from its Bombay correspondent which read: "The greatest interest will be aroused by Mr. Macdonald's message to India, which "The Times of India" quotes as a sample of Mr. Macdonald's essential downrightness and sanity. What the boycott party and the non-cooperators will think of his announcement that he will refuse to be cowed 'by threats of force or policies designed to bring the Government to a standstill, remains to be seen, but a frenzied grashing of teeth is expected." This statement that the Prime Minister had declared that he will refuse to be cowed, etc., came as such as a shock that the full text of the message was at once published by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald through Reuter's, and it was reproduced in the dailies of last Saturday. It turns out to be, as I have said above, a message sent to "The Hindu" as far back as January 6, and it does not say exactly what "The Times" Bombay correspondent says.

THE MESSAGE OF JANUARY 6

It is sad enough, this message of Mr. Macdonald, to those who entertained hopes of comprehension and sympathy from the Labour Premier. But he did not say "I will refuse to be cowed by threats of force, or policies designed etc." He said:

(1) If progress is to be well-rooted it can only be carried on by what is called political or constitutional ways. . .

(2) I can see no hope in India if it becomes the arena of a struggle between constitutionalism and revolution. *No party* in Great Britain will be cowed by threats of force, or by policies designed to bring Government to a standstill. . .

(3) When an appeal is made ito revolutionary methods, whether these methods are active force or passive force, a reaction towards the opposite extreme is bound to come.

WHAT WE MUST DO.

This message, with every allowance made up its mildness of tone and benevolent intentions, is a terrible misrepresentation of real Radical feeling in England towards Indian nationalism. English Whig-Liberalism might express itself so, but it absolutely appalling to masses of Socialists that a Labour man can talk in this style.

It is illogical, for it rejects both physical force and moral force, and closes every avenue to the Indian people, except that of recantation and surrender. It is untrue, because it classes as revolution what is a movement for political institutions of a *bona fide* character instead of the present shams. If, as is indeed the case, another question (the question of the Muslim control of the peninsula of Arabia) is associated with it and supported by it, revolution is none the more concerned in the matter. It is possible, however, that if as Premier Mr. Macdonald is going to call Khilafat and Congress programmes resolution, and to agree to the repression not only of violent demonstrations but of passive resistance, he may soon have on his hands the revolutionary methods he so evidently dreads.

What lies immediately before us is a movement in India to show Mr. Macdonald that he is mistaken,—and a movement in England among his supporters to show him he is not speaking with the voice of Labour or Socialism, on this particular question: Never was the machinery of propaganda more needed here than now.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

Lala Lajpat Rai's article in the "Chronicle" of January 7th, principally concerns itself with propaganda in America, but it inevitably involves the question of all foreign propaganda, as the subsequent correspondence indicates. If the British are carrying on a pro-Imperialist campaign in the United States, an active pro-Indian propaganda in Britain itself would be a fine piece of strategy. I am rather a crank on propaganda in Britain, and the resolution of the Congress Committee and the Khilafat Committee to abandon such propaganda have not altered my opinion. These committees change their policies from year to year, and even from day to day, and "good luck to them." They will veer round to foreign propaganda again, I am sure. The advent to office of a Labour Cabinet so wrongly-informed and wrongly-equipped on India, Palestine, Iraq, and Turkey, is a proof of the folly of dropping the propaganda in Britain.

NEW YORK OR LONDON, OR BOTH.

Dr. Sutherland thinks tha New York, is on the road to become the capital of the world. If it could walk on its jawbone, it would have reached that position long ago. As it is, it "has a long way to go." London and Paris still count; and, of the two, London's position, as head and forefront of the British Imperialism, makes it the greatest of all centres for popularising the facts and aims of Indian nationalism. Lalaji is a little carried away by the "American" glamour, but two things are to remember.

(1) American opinion cannot materially affect the statutes of the Imperial Parliament.

(2) Indian bureau work in the States has resulted in a "vast majority of revolutionaries" and a small number of non-violent N. C. O.'s.

It is evident from point (2) that the official distribution of Congress views must have been faulty, or has no suitable soil among the resident Indians.

Nevertheless, I am not saying that propaganda should not be resumed and reorganised in America. It should be directed to both the Indian community and the American political world.

But certainly a fruitful field of operations exists in England. The majority of Indian youths in England have come under Liberal or pro-British influences. The Congress programme offers a moderate step forward, to which these young men could be attracted by properly-directed efforts. Another sort of information propaganda should be organised for the political world, particularly for these advanced groups (Labour and Radical) which are on the eve of power, and act wrongly only from ignorance.

WHAT WE WANT AND DON'T WANT.

We want an official statement of facts and aims; but, with all due regard to the friends and pioneers who ran "India" in the past, something very different and much more alive is called for to-day. With Mr. Horniman in England, and apparently not invited by the Socialist Government to return to India, the thought that strikes one immediately is: "Why not an official organ edited by Mr. Horniman?"

Do I need to assure your readers that Mr. Horniman has neither made, nor heard, this suggestion? I say this, because our "friends" possess such nice and noble minds, and are so ready with amiable insinuations.

But, even if "India," or "What India Wants," were re-published to-morrow,—a propaganda among the Indian students—an independent organ or medium of unofficial enthusiasm—will remain a prime necessity of the movement. Despite its terrible financial troubles, such an organ exists; and I feel bound to protest against the tone of Mr. S. R. Tendolkar's reference to it in his letter appearing in "The Chronicle" of January 11. The brave little journal 'Hind' is, in outline, the sort of thing that is needed. It should be supported, and of course improved. Even under Mr. Dara's one-man control, even with its irregularity of appearance, even despite the 'black-legs' who go back to India without paying for the journals they have read, it has done and is doing fine work. I can say all this without hesitation, because I have not the slightest connection with the journal, except as a reader.

DAMNING WITH FAINT PRAISE.

Mr. Tendolkar speaks of this brave effort, carried on by one man at great loss to himself, but cannot even do it the justice of mentioning its name. The following is his way of helping "Hind," which boldly calls itself "the Indian organ in Europe and America":—"There is at present in London a weekly paper, to which Mr. Horniman occasionally contributes; but I have often seen the promoters thrusting this paper on unwilling subscribers." (Stout fellows! That's the stuff. *Willing* subscribers are the already—converted. Besides, are there *any* "willing" subscribers to any journal?) Mr. Tendolkar, being evidently resolved to do "Hind" and the Indian propaganda a good turn, before he resumes the silence from which he should never have emerged, goes on to say:—"I should like someone to publish to the world how many English subscribers there are to this paper. . . It will then be possible for us to judge whether the propaganda so done is worth the expense incurred, and in my mind I have no doubt as to the conclusion we will arrive at."

No, we shall *not* be able to judge, unless we bring to bear more sympathy and more logic than Mr. Tendolkar has exhibited. I take the example of a "bulletin" which created the sole sentiment on the side of a certain nationality during the War. Its subscribed funds were only £500 in a year, or about £50 per issue. With this £50 it would supply the subscribers with their copies, and circulate the balance of its impression free of charge to all people whom it desired to influence. On several occasions all the members of Parliament were supplied; another all the editors.

The list of subscribers, however, was one which would have convinced Mr. Tendolkar that the propaganda was useless.

I have headed this paragraph wrongly. I think it should be "Praising with Faint Damns."

CONDITIONS TO IMPOSE

The crowning argument in the matter of supporting such propaganda as that of "Hind," is that any national organisation that gives it assistance can exact its conditions, as to circulation, control, or any other matter of negotiation. I am convinced that the regular free circulation of such a journal to all members of the House of Commons would be a profitable investment to the Indian national cause. The issue for January has one entire page of Congress matter, an article protesting against the proposed exhibition of Madrasi dancing women at the British Empire Exhibition; Afghan matters; and a page and a half on H. E. Lord Lytton and Bengal. Eminently a journal to support. Pending an official front in the Indian Swaraj battle against the English Imperialists," should send Rs. 15 for a year's subscription to "Hind" 31/33 High Holborn London.

H. E. LORD LYTTON'S "STUDENTS' COMMITTEE."

This leads me to another point in the letter I have been criticising. The writer "sees no reason" why similar bureaus should not be set up, throughout the world, to the Gower Street, Students' Union and Hostel. Let him ask Mr. Horniman, Mr. Sakiatvala, Mr. Dara, anyone, who knows what such hostels and bureaus are out for. They do no avowedly political work; but they exercise an anti-nationalist, a Europeanising, a pro-British, pro-French, (or whatever the nationality of the patrons) influence over the youths, eager for a cheap rendezvous and already half reduced by the "land of their masters." Some very good men visit these lethal chambers, and before the process of anaesthesia is completed, they declare that they are not affected by their Christian surroundings. It is nevertheless absolutely true that, as "Hind" puts it, those institutions are kept abounding in resources by the enemies of Indian freedom, to "guarantee the degeneration of the youth of India in this country, who form a hopelessly neglect-

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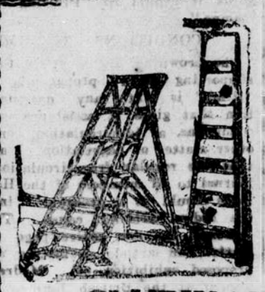

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